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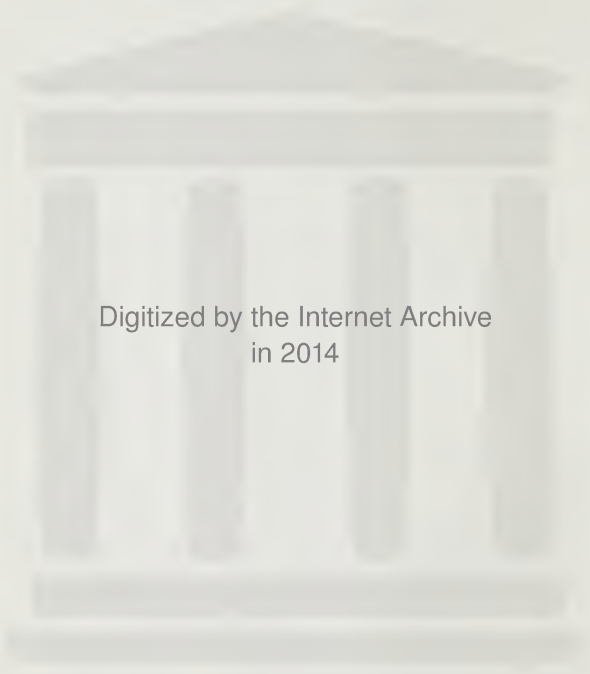
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MAP OF CASTINE AND VICINITY.

Wm Elton Smith

Castine Aug 12-1911

PORTRAIT OF THE AUTHOR.

CASTINE, Maine

Past and Present

THE ANCIENT SETTLEMENT OF PENTAGÖET
AND THE MODERN TOWN

BY

GEORGE AUGUSTUS WHEELER, A.M., M.D.

"One of those old towns — with a history"
Holmes

BOSTON
ROCKWELL AND CHURCHILL PRESS
1896

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To

The Sons and Daughters

OF THE TOWN OF

CASTINE

WHERESOEVER THEIR PRESENT ABODE MAY BE

THIS VOLUME

PUBLISHED IN THE FIRST CENTENNIAL YEAR

AFTER THE

INCORPORATION OF THE TOWN

IS DEDICATED

23150

NOTE.

THE continued and increasing demand for copies of "The History of Castine, Brooksville, and Penobscot," published in 1875, has induced me to offer this volume to the public. It contains all the matter of interest to the general reader that is in the larger book, together with such added information as has come to my knowledge since the other was published. A rearrangement of chapters has been made, and some attempt to make the book useful to tourists by mentioning the places of special interest at the present day and calling attention to the attractions of modern Castine.

G. A. W.

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PART FIRST.

FAR eastward o'er the lovely bay,
Penobscot's clustered wigwams lay;
And gently from that Indian town
The verdant hill-side slopes adown
To where the sparkling waters play
Upon the yellow sands below.

WHITTIER — *Mogg Megone.*

THIS is the place, — stand still, my steed!
Let me review the scene,
And summon from the shadowy past
The forms that once have been!

LONGFELLOW — *A Gleam of Sunshine.*

WINONA, THE MAID OF THE MIST.
DICE'S HEAD.

CASTINE

PAST AND PRESENT

CHAPTER I.

EARLY EXPLORERS. — ANCIENT NAMES. — ABORIGINES.

THE town of Castine was named in honor of its first known white settler, — Baron Jean Vincent de Saint Castin, a French nobleman from the province of Oléron. It constituted, just before receiving its present name, the more important though smaller part of the town of Penobscot.

Long before the advent of any Europeans its wooded shores were tenanted by the red-men. The national designation of these savages was the Etchemins. The particular tribe which made the peninsula of Castine their headquarters were called Tarratines, and, under the name of Penobscots, still live at Oldtown, as wards of the State. These Indians have always been somewhat different from those occupying the Western plains, and even from the Massachusetts tribes. The description of them given by Father Biard in 1616, as to their personal appearance, with the exception of the last paragraph will apply to

them to-day. They are, he says, "nomads, haunting the woods, and much scattered because they live by the chase, by the fruits of the earth, and by fishing. They are almost beardless, and in general are a little smaller and more slender than we are, without lacking, however, in grace or dignity. Their complexion is slightly tanned. They generally paint their faces, and in mourning blacken them." The most noteworthy of their chieftains was Madockawando, both on account of his disposition and personal character, and on account of the influence he exerted over other sachems, but still more for having been the father-in-law of the Baron de Saint Castin.

Historians, for the most part, agree that though brave he was peaceably inclined, and that the prisoners under his keeping were remarkably well treated. Madockawando died in 1697, and was succeeded by Wenamouet. Orono, who is represented as a man of exemplary character, and who was reputed to be a son of the Baron de Saint Castin, was also at one time a sachem of the tribe. The town of Orono, in Penobscot county, commemorates his name.

The eastern section of Maine was one of the first portions of the continent visited by the early explorers. Champlain is commonly supposed to have been the first European to have landed (about 1604) upon these shores. There is some, though perhaps not very trustworthy, authority for believing that there may have been a French fishing or trading station in this vicinity prior to the year 1556. Penobscot river and bay were explored in the year 1605 by George Weymouth and his companions. One of these was James Rosier, in honor of whom the

cape at the south-western extremity of the town of Brooksville, near which he is said to have anchored his vessel, received its name. A colony was sent here from France in 1613, but made a settlement at Mount Desert instead, called Saint Sauveur. This settlement was, however, broken up by the English the same summer that it was commenced and the settlers scattered. Whether any of them came to this, the place of their original destination, can only be surmised. There is little doubt that the French were here as early as 1614, and may have had a fort here at the time, though if so it must soon have been abandoned or destroyed.

An examination of almost all of the early charts of the coast will show that the Penobscot bay and river were quite particularly, though very curiously, delineated. The river was known then by the various names of Agoncy, Norumbegue, Rio Grande, and Rio Hermoso, — the beautiful river. Its appellation of Penobscot was given on account of its rocky shores, such being the meaning of the original Indian word — Penopscauk. The meaning of the name Pentagöet, called by the Dutch Pountegouycet, and by the British Pemptegouet, which was applied by the French to the peninsula of Castine, is a matter of some difference of opinion. It is without doubt the French pronunciation of an Indian name, and is thought to mean "The entrance of the river." The arm of the sea which is now known as the Bagaduce river, was in former times called Matchebiguatus, and was known during the period of the Revolution as Maja-Bagaduce. It is an Indian designation, and there is a tradition among the Penobscot Indians that it received

its appellation from the circumstance of an infant being swept away by the rising tide from its mother's arms as the two lay sleeping, on a summer's day, on the beach between high and low water mark. The ablest students of the Indian dialects, however, are agreed that the meaning of the word is, "At the place where there is no safe harbor," — of course, for the sheltering of canoes left in the water, as the Indians had no large vessels. The name is inappropriate at the present day.

OLD FIRE-ENGINE.

THE HOOKE HOUSE.

CHAPTER II.

FRENCH SETTLEMENT.

THE first attempt at anything like a permanent settlement was made in 1629 by Isaac Allerton, under direction of the Plymouth Colony, who established here a trading-house for the purpose of bartering for furs with the Indians. This trading-house, like all others of that period, was undoubtedly built for defence also, and was probably surrounded by a stockade. The site of it is purely conjectural, but all the probabilities are in favor of its being at the place where D'Aulney's fort was shortly after erected.

The Plymouth Colony held possession of the place for about six years, though not without some opposition. In June, 1632, a French vessel, commanded by a Frenchman from Nova Scotia, visited the place during the temporary absence of the commander of the station with most of his men, and attacking the few remaining keepers of the trading-house, compelled them to surrender. After seizing property to the value of £500 they left, with a message to Allerton "to remember the Isle of Rè," alluding to the brilliant success of the French at the Isle of Rè, in France, in 1627.

Three years later, Charles de Menou d'Aulney de Charnissy, who was a subordinate officer under General Razillai, the Governor of Acadia, attacked the trading-house

and drove off its occupants. The Plymouth Colony soon attempted to regain possession, and Captain Girling, of the "Hope," a ship hired at Ipswich, Mass., accompanied by Miles Standish, attacked the place unsuccessfully, although it was held by only eighteen men. Had the captain listened to the advice of Standish, and not commenced his attack until he got close in, he might have succeeded. He actually used up his powder before he got near enough to do any harm. Thus terminated the occupation of the place by the Plymouth Colony.

General Razillai, Commander of Acadia, gave the subordinate command of all the country to the eastward of the St. Croix river to Charles St. Estienne de La Tour, and of all the country to the westward of that river — as far as the French claim extended — to Monsieur Charles de Menou d'Aulney. Pentagöet therefore came under the control of D'Aulney.

After the death of Razillai, which occurred in the year 1635, D'Aulney and La Tour both claimed the supreme command in Acadia. The quarrel which ensued between them lasted many years, and during its continuance a bitter contest was waged, with varying success, between these two leaders and their respective adherents. La Tour applied for assistance to the government of Massachusetts. The rulers of that Commonwealth consented to his hiring ships and men to carry on his contest. He accordingly hired four vessels, and with eighty men attacked D'Aulney, at St. Croix, who fled to Pentagöet, where he remained unmolested until 1643, when La Tour attempted the capture of the place. Although the commander-in-chief of the vessels hired at Boston would not

himself make any assault upon D'Aulney, yet thirty of the New England men, probably influenced by their sympathy for La Tour on account of his Protestantism, voluntarily joined him and drove some of D'Aulney's force from a mill where they had fortified themselves. Three of D'Aulney's men were killed in this conflict and three of La Tour's were wounded. They set fire to the mill and burned some standing corn.

In the summer following La Tour, hearing that the fort which D'Aulney had built (presumably on the site of the former trading-house) was very weakly manned, despatched Mr. Wannerton, of Piscataqua, and some other English gentlemen, who were with him at the time, together with about twenty of his own men, to capture the place. They went to the farmhouse of D'Aulney's, situated about six miles from the fort, probably at what is now known as Winslow's Cove, in Penobscot. Wannerton and two of his men knocked at the door of the house. The door was opened by one of the inmates, another immediately shot Wannerton fatally, while a third wounded one of Wannerton's companions in the shoulder, but was immediately killed in return. The rest of the company now came in, took possession of the house, and made the two remaining men prisoners. After killing all the cattle, they burned the house and at once embarked for Boston. On the eighth day of October following articles of peace were concluded between D'Aulney and John Endicott, Governor of New England. La Tour, however, was allowed to hire vessels to carry supplies to his fort at St. Croix. This gave offence to D'Aulney, who became troublesome and seized all the

vessels he could that attempted to trade with La Tour. D'Aulney retained quiet possession of his fort from this time until his death, which occurred in 1651. The long-continued and bitter quarrel between these two rivals for supremacy had a very romantic ending, though one not, perhaps, to be much wondered at in view of the times and circumstances. La Tour married the widow of his late foe within one year after the death of the latter! After this, La Tour exercised authority over the place for about two years. He was, however, here in person but seldom, his principal residence being at St. John, N.B.

D'Aulney is said to have been the first to teach the Indians in this region the use of fire-arms. While D'Aulney and La Tour belonged to the nobility, the French settlers under them belonged to the poorest class of the peasantry of that age, and were alike ignorant and depraved, superstitious and bigoted.

Pentagöet was taken in 1654 by the English, under orders from Cromwell, but the French settlers were allowed to remain. As a result of the war between England and France the province of Nova Scotia was, by the treaty of Breda, surrendered to the French July 31, 1667. In February, 1668, another article was added to this treaty, ceding the whole of Acadia to the French, and specifying Pentagöet by name. The place was not actually given up, however, until 1670, when Capt. Richard Walker made a formal surrender of it to Monsieur Hubert d'Andigny, Chevalier de Grandfontaine. Grandfontaine was instructed by the French king to make this place his headquarters, and to put it in a

complete state of defence; also to promote business and traffic along the coast, especially the fisheries and preparing of furs. The English who were here were allowed to remain, upon taking an oath of allegiance to the French crown, and some of them may have accepted the privilege. All others, however, were obliged to have a special permit from the king in order to do business here.

Fort Pentagöet was erected to preserve the French title to the Penobscot as the western boundary of Acadia. Its condition at the time of its capture by the English is not known. Probably it was greatly enlarged by them afterwards. Its condition at the time of its surrender back to Grandfontaine is thus given:

Condition of the Fort and post of Pentagöet as it was in the year 1670, *the sixth of August, when the English surrendered it.*

First, a fort with four bastions, well flanked, which bastions, taking them as far as the verge of the terrace inside, are sixteen feet.

The terraces on the inside are eight feet within the curtains.

On entering in at the said fort there is upon the left hand a guard-house that is from twelve to thirteen paces in length and six in breadth.

Upon the same side is a low magazine with another of equal size and length, being thirty-six paces in length and about twelve in breadth, covered with shingles, under which magazines there is a small cellar nearly half as large as the magazines, in which there is a well.

Upon the right hand on entering into said fort there is a house of the same size as the aforesaid guard-house, in which there are three rooms.

Above the passage which is between the guard-house and the house which is upon the right, there is a chapel, eight paces in length and six in breadth, built of timber, and with mud walls [bouzillage], upon which is a small steeple, in which is a metallic bell weighing eighteen pounds, the whole covered with shingles.

Upon the right hand is a house, of the like length and breadth as the magazine, of the same character except that it is not all covered, and that it has no cellar. All of which houses are built of stone from Mayenne, [in the places] where a little repair is necessary.

Sixty paces from the place there is a shed — half covered with plank — twenty-five paces long and twelve wide, which serves to house the cattle.

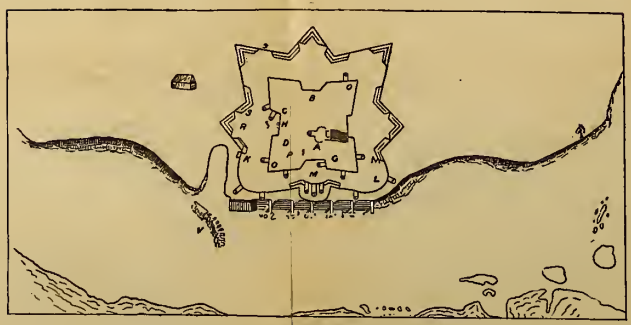
About one hundred and forty paces from the place there is a garden, which has been found in quite good condition, in which there are seventy or eighty feet of fruit trees.

In regard to the artillery upon the rampart of the said fort, the following cannon were found, first:

Six iron guns carrying six-pound balls, two having new carriages and the other four old, and the wheels new, which six pieces weigh, according to their marks,

One	. . . . .	1800 pounds.
One	. . . . .	1230 "
Three others	. . . . .	1500 "
One	. . . . .	1350 "

PLAN OF FRENCH FORT IN 1670.



FORT PENTAGÖET.

DESCRIPTION OF FORT PENTAGÖET.

A "The Parade"—a place cleared for military purposes—some twenty-five paces square.

B The magazine, which is about thirty paces long and fifteen wide.

C The guard-house, which is about fifteen paces long and ten wide.

D A building upon the other side of the guard-house, of the same size, upon which there is a small chapel and a belfry, and which makes a roof over the entrance of the gate.

E A dwelling for the officers, some fifteen paces long and ten wide.

G Another building of the same size, for the workmen and soldiers.

H The entrance to the fort.

J The entrance to a small redoubt, which is before the gate.

K The gate of the outer works.

L Two platforms, upon each of which there are two guns, which carry eight-pound balls.

M Another platform with the fraises [palisades set horizontally into the ground] and embrasure of turf, where there are three pieces, two eight-pounders and one three-pounder.

N Small parapets at the re-entering and side angles of the exterior works.

O Two "lookouts" raised on the two angles of the bastions.

P The steps to ascend the rampart.

Q The palisades of the exterior works.

R A bakehouse and shed before the gate.

S A deep channel [of a brook] to preserve the water in the warm season.

T A cove for small boats [or a fresh-water creek bare at low tide].

V Wooden stakes or piles to hinder the flow of the sea [and prevent the boats from being washed].

X A bulkhead to preserve the earth, which supports the outside works and platforms.

Y A hill which commands the fort.

Z The best and most advantageous spring on the island.

Besides, two pieces carrying two-pound balls, having old carriages and new wheels, weighing

One	1310 pounds.
The other	1232 "

Besides, two iron culverins, three-pounders, with their carriages old and wheels new, weighing each 925 pounds.

Besides, upon a platform overlooking the sea and outside of the fort, two iron guns carrying an eight-pound ball, having new carriages,

One weighing	3200 pounds.
The other	3100 "

In the fort is found 200 bullets from three to eight pounds in size. Lastly, upon the ramparts there are six iron guns without stock, and dismounted, that they judge to weigh 1200 pounds.

To supplement the foregoing description, copies of the original plans of the fort, obtained from the archives of the French Marine, through the kindness of Monsieur Henry Vignaud, Secretary of the American Legation at Paris, are here presented.

One of the most noticeable things shown by a comparison of the plans with the description given above, is the size of the fort. It was very much larger than one would at all imagine, to judge merely from what can be seen today, and was also, for that period, well mounted, having sixteen guns, and all but one commanding the water front. From the descriptive text accompanying the

second plan it appears that the chapel, presumably that of "Our Lady of Holy Hope," was built over the gateway, and was doubtless entered from the rampart. The by-place, or small redoubt, marked "J," was probably where the sentinel guarding the gate was stationed. The remains of this fort are still visible, and are to be seen on entering the harbor. They are situated on Perkins street, two lots below the "Agoncy" cottage, and will be referred to in a subsequent chapter.

Grandfontaine resided here in command of the fort for about four years. He remarks in a letter written at the time *that the air here is very good*, an assertion not difficult to substantiate to-day. The population here in 1671 consisted of thirty-one souls. In 1673 Grandfontaine was succeeded by Monsieur de Chambly. In 1674 an Englishman, named John Rhoades, gained access to the fort in disguise, remained some four days, and returning with the crew of a Flemish corsair, named the "Flying Horse" and carrying two hundred men, surprised the garrison. The soldiers defended themselves bravely for an hour, until Chambly received a musket-shot in the body, and his ensign was also wounded. The pirates pillaged the fort, took away all the guns, and carried away Chambly and Marson. Two years later the fort was again captured by the Dutch. Several vessels were, however, shortly sent from Boston, and they were driven off. Baron Castin then took the charge of the fortification, and retained it as long as it was kept up.

IDEAL PORTRAIT OF BARON CASTINE.

CHAPTER III.

THE CASTIN FAMILY.

Lo! the young Baron of St. Castine,
Swift as the wind is, and as wild,
Has married a dusky Tarratine —
Has married Madocawando's child!

LONGFELLOW — *The Baron of St. Castine.*

One whose bearded cheek
And white and wrinkled brow bespeak
A wanderer from the shores of France.
A few long locks of scattering snow
Beneath a battered morion flow,
And from the rivets of his vest,
Which girds in steel his ample breast,
The slanted sunbeams glance.
In the harsh outlines of his face
Passion and sin have left their trace;
Yet, save worn brow and thin gray hair,
No signs of weary age are there.
His step is firm, his eye is keen,
Nor years in broil and battle spent,
Nor toil, nor wounds, nor pain, had bent
The lordly frame of old Castine.

WHITTIER — *Mogg Megone.*

BARON CASTIN was born at Oléron, near the border of the Pyrenees, France. He, doubtless, possessed a fair knowledge of the military arts of the period in which he lived, as he was at one time a colonel in the king's body-guard. He was afterwards commander of a somewhat celebrated regiment, called the "Carignan Salières," which was sent over to Quebec to restrain the incursions of the Mohawk Indians about the

year 1665. The next year the regiment was disbanded and Castin dismissed from the army on that account. He in all probability felt chagrined and incensed at his dismissal. However this may have been, he determined to remain in this country and to take up his abode with the Indians. Perhaps a grant from the king of a considerable quantity of land had something to do with his choice. He came to this peninsula, it is believed, that same year, 1666, and erected a safe and commodious residence. About the year 1687 or 1688 he married Madockawando's daughter. Her baptismal name was Mathilde. He had two sons and a daughter whom he recognized as legitimate, — Anselm, Joseph Dabidis, and Anastasie. He had at least one child, Therese, by another mother.

The character attributed to Castin differs according to the various prepossessions of those describing him. By nearly all of his contemporaries he is represented as a man of good abilities, very daring and enterprising, of very fascinating address and manners, and as possessing a competent education. He was liberal and kindly in his feelings, and a devout Catholic in his religion. He was held in high esteem by the French in general, by whom he was considered a man of sound understanding, and one desirous of meriting respect. His relations, however, with the governor, Monsieur Perrot, were not very amicable, and, at one time, the latter detained him seventy days upon the charge of "a weakness he had for some females." By the Indians, over whom he had great control, he was considered in the light of a tutelar divinity. He was feared as well as hated by the English, who accused him of inciting the savages against them, and of

providing them with arms and ammunition. They made several attempts to induce him to desert the French cause, and Mr. Palmer, a judge at New York, at one time offered him a grant of all the lands he claimed as his if he would become a subject of Great Britain. He always, however, refused to recognize the English, and thereby preserved the possession of the place to the French until the year 1693, when, seeing the futility of further opposition, he gave in his adhesion to the English crown. Castin was a man of considerable means, having come into an inheritance in France, about the year 1686, of five thousand livres a year, a sum equivalent to about one thousand dollars of our money, besides what he must have accumulated in the fur trade. His letters, many of which are preserved in the archives of the French Marine, show him to have been a cautious, prudent man, and incidentally show something of the trials to which he was subjected, owing to his isolated position and the rival claims of England and France to the control of this portion of Acadia.

The dame Mathilde, if we may credit tradition as well as the description of the poet, must have been a handsome woman. She is said to have been of an unusually light complexion for an Indian, and to have possessed

> "A form of beauty undefined,
> A loveliness without a name,
> Nor bold nor shy, nor short nor tall,
> But a new mingling of them all.
> Yes, beautiful beyond belief,
> Transfigured and transfused, he sees
> The lady of the Pyrenees,
> The daughter of the Indian chief."

It is unfortunate that we know nothing more of her except the simple fact that she was a convert to the Roman Church, and belonged to the parish of St. Famille.

Anselm Castin, the elder son, was a chief sachem of the Tarratines, and also held a commission from the French king as second lieutenant of the navy, with the pay and emoluments of the same. He had an elegant French uniform, but usually dressed after the mode of the Indians. He is said to have been mild, generous, humane, and magnanimous in his disposition; to have possessed foresight, good sense, and cautiousness, and also to have been a good talker. In the expedition against Port Royal, in 1707, he was sent from thence with despatches to Governor Vaudreuil in Canada. He spent a few days with his family here, Levingstone, who accompanied him, receiving from him every mark of hospitality and attention. They then proceeded up the Penobscot river. When they reached the island of Lett, which was probably Orphan's Island, now the town of Verona, an Indian, who had recently joined them, attempted to kill Levingstone with a hatchet, and would have succeeded had not the noble-minded Anselm thrust himself between them and rescued him at the risk of his own life.

In 1721, on account of his having been seen with a party of Indians that had lately appeared in array at Arrowsic, some eastern soldiers, under general orders to seize all Indians found in arms, captured and sent him to Boston. He could not be tried before the courts, and he was therefore examined by a committee. He pro-

fessed the highest respect and friendship for the English; said that he had lately returned home on purpose to prevent his tribe from doing mischief; solemnly promised to try to keep them in a state of peace, and was at last discharged. His arrest, imprisonment, and examination were entirely unjustifiable.

In 1722 he visited Béarn, France, to obtain possession of his father's property, honors, and seignorial rights, of which he had been deprived on the pretext of his illegitimacy by the lieutenant-general of the town of Oléron, who ranked as the first "chicanier," or trickiest lawyer of Europe, and who had held the property for some years. This, too, in spite of the fact that he had the certificates of the missionaries and other necessary evidences of the legality of his claim. Whether he ever succeeded in getting possession of his rightful property is not known, but it is most likely that he was obliged to content himself with a small sum of money and the empty honor of his father's title. He certainly returned from France, as he was known to be in Acadia as late as 1731. He left one son and two daughters. The latter are said to have been married to highly respectable men.

Of Joseph Dabadis de St. Castin, or "Castin the Younger," but little is known. He is represented by Father L'Auvergat — who, however, was prejudiced against both him and his brother — as being frequently drunk and disorderly, but as having signalized himself in contests with the English. He was captured on one occasion, and had his vessel and an English lad, whom he had purchased of the Indians, taken from him. The

account of this capture is contained in the following letter written by him to Lieutenant-Governor Dummer:

"PENTAGÖET, 23d July, 1725.

"SIR: I have the honor to acquaint you that the 9th of this present month, as I rode at anchor in a small harbor, about three miles distant from Nesket, having with me but one Indian and one Englishman whom I had redeemed from the salvages, as well as my vessel, I was attacked by an English vessel, the commander of which called himself Lieutenant of the King's ship, and told me also his name, which I cannot remember.

"Seeing myself thus attackt and not finding myself able to defend myself, I withdrew into the wood, forsaking my vessel. The commander of the vessel called me back promising me with an oath not to wrong me at all, saying that he was a merchant who had no design but to trade and was not fitted out for war, specially when there was a talk of peace, and presently set up a flag of truce, and even gave me two safe conducts by writing, both of which I have unhappily lost in the fight. Thus thinking myself safe enough, I came back on board my vessel, with my Indian and my Englishman, whom I brought to show that I had no thoughts of fighting, and that I had redeemed him from the Indians as well as the vessel. But as I was going to put on my clothes to dress myself more handsomely the commander who was come in my vessel with several of his people would not permit me to do it, telling me I was no more master of anything. He only granted me after many remonstrances to set me ashore.

FORMER WHITNEY HOUSE ("THE CASTLE").

"But after I came down and they held forth to me a bag full of bisket that was given to me as they said as a payment for my Englishman. They did catch hold of me and the Indian who accompanied me, I got rid of him who was going to seize upon me, but my Indian not being able to do the same, I betook myself to my arms — and after several volleys I killed the man who kept him, and got him safe with me. This is the second time that I have been thus treacherously used, which proceedings I do not suppose that you approve of being against the laws of nations. Therefore I hope that you will do me the justice, or that at least you will cause me to be reimbursed of the loss I have sustained. Namely:

"For the vessel that costed me 80 French pistoles; For the Englishman 10 pistoles; 51 pounds of beaver that were in the vessell with 20 otters, 3 coats that have costed me together 20 pistoles; 56 pounds of shot that costed me twenty pence a pound; 2 pounds of powder at 4 livres a pound; 20 pounds of tobacco at 20 pence a pound; a pair of scales 8 livres; Tow cloth blankets each 23 livres; Tow bear skins 8 livres apiece; 4 skins of sea wolf 8 livres for the four; 3 axes 15 livres for both; 2 kettles 30 livres for both, and several other matters, which they would not grant me, so much as my cup. The retaken Englishman knoweth the truth of all this, his name is Samuel Trusk of the town of Salem near to Marblehead.

"I have the honor to be
"Sir
"your most humble & most
"obedient Servant Joseph
"Dabadis De St. Castin."

The Samuel Trask mentioned above had been purchased by Castin from the Indians, who held him as a captive under the following circumstances: A season of great scarcity occurred, which drove the Indians to the cranberry-beds for subsistence. On one occasion, while they were gathering cranberries, a flock of wild geese alighted near by, and Trask's success in capturing the birds so commended him to Castin's favor that he redeemed him. After being taken from Castin, Trask was transferred to a vessel commanded by the celebrated Captain Kidd, with whom he remained for some time.

Anastasie de St. Castin was married Dec. 4, 1707, by Gaulin, missionary priest of the Seminary of Quebec, to Monsieur Alexander le Borgne de Belleisle. Unfortunately there is no further account to be found of her or her husband.

The Baron Castin's occupation of this place was a very precarious one, notwithstanding his alliance with the Indians and his vicinity to the fort, of which he probably had command for several years. From 1676 to 1686 he held quiet possession. In the latter year, however, he had trouble with Palmer and West, commissioners appointed by the governor of Sagadahock. In 1687 he was notified by the government of New England that he must surrender the fort, but the demand was not complied with. He was engaged this year in constructing a mill for the commonalty of Port Royal. In March or April, 1688, Sir Edmond Andros, Governor of New England, arrived in the frigate "Rose," commanded by Captain George, and anchored opposite the fort and dwelling of Castin. The exact location of this dwelling cannot be

determined, but there is strong presumptive evidence that it was near, if not at, the site of the summer cottage now owned by Mrs. C. G. Wilson. It is said to have been a long, low, irregular building, constructed partly of wood and partly of stone, and had a rather grotesque appearance. The windows were small and quite high, so that no one could look in from the outside. A garden containing a number of fruit trees was near it. This orchard, according to tradition, was situated on the upper side of the present street and opposite the fort. According to a pretty trustworthy account, some of the young trees from this orchard were transplanted to Sedgwick, and apples were gathered from one of them as late as the fall of 1873. Captain George soon sent his lieutenant ashore to converse with the baron, whereupon the latter retired to the woods with all his people and left his house shut up. Governor Andros and the others then landed and went into the house. They found there, in what appeared to be the common room of the family, a small altar and several pictures and ornaments, all of which they left uninjured. They took away from the house, however, all his arms, powder, shot, iron kettles, some trucking-cloth and his chairs. Notice was sent to him by an Indian that if he would ask for his goods at Pemaquid, and come under obedience to the King of England, they would be restored. Andros finding the fort was now quite a ruin, concluded to abandon rather than to repair it. Castin was justly incensed at this outrage, and undoubtedly would have retaliated had not the government of Massachusetts disavowed all responsibility in the matter and adopted pacific measures. To complete his

misfortunes, a flat-bottomed Dutch vessel, called a "fly-boat," belonging to him, was about this time captured by pirates.

In 1692 the Governor of New England attempted the forcible abduction of Castin. The English had previously captured two Frenchmen, James Peter Pau and St. Aubin, together with their families, and carried them to Boston. The governor sent them, with two deserters from the French army, to this place to seize Castin, detaining their families as pledges for their faithful performance of his commands. Pau and St. Aubin, however, disclosed the whole matter to the French and gave up the deserters. Their fidelity was rewarded, and eventually they recovered their wives and children.

Although Castin gave in his adhesion to the English in 1693, it was evidently, in a measure, a compulsory one, and probably not sincere, for in 1696 he started with a flotilla of canoes and two hundred Indian warriors to join the French under Iberville in their attack on Pemaquid. In 1701 Baron Castin sailed for France to give an account of his conduct in regard to trading with the English, his justification for which, he declared, was the necessity of the case, he being unable to obtain the goods he required either at Newfoundland or Port Royal. It is said that he took with him on his departure two or three thousand crowns in "good dry gold." It was evidently his intention to return to America, though not to this locality, as he asked for a grant of land upon the river "de la Pointe au Hestre," and stated that he had a design of establishing a fishery at "Molue" and of removing the Indians there. He never returned, however, and probably did

HON. J. W. CASTINE, M.P.
So. Australia.

not live many years to enjoy his paternal patrimony. In the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts are letters referring to Indian affairs, written by Joseph Dabadis St. Castin, as lately as 1754. No further particulars in regard to the baron or any of his immediate family have come to light. No trace of the family is to be found in France, and probably they were forced into exile in consequence of the French Revolution. Hon. J. W. Castine, M.P., of Glenburn, Riverton, South Australia, is thought to be the only living representative of the family name outside of America. He informs the author that his immediate ancestors came from England, but that their ancestors came from the south of France, and are supposed to be a collateral branch of the baron's family. The name is extinct in England. It was thought for a long time that there were none of the name in this country, but a man of that name was recently heard of in New Hampshire, and there is also a lady in Boston who writes her name Kostaign. These may yet prove to be lineal descendants of the baron.

CHAPTER IV.

THE FIRST PERMANENT SETTLERS.

FROM 1704 to 1761, a period of fifty-seven years, there is a great gap in the history of this peninsula. The only things thus far found relating to it during this whole period are an account of the visits here of Captain Cox in 1757, and of Governor Pownal in 1759. The Indians probably continued to occupy the place, as Captain Cox on his visit here killed and scalped two. Undoubtedly the French settlers left soon after Baron Castin's departure, though the two Frenchmen known to have been in this vicinity did not live on this peninsula, but two leagues distant, probably either at Northern Bay, Penobscot, or at Walker's Pond, Brooksville. Governor Pownal came over here from Fort Point in 1759, and gives the following description of the place at that time: "About noon left Wasumkeag point and went in sloop 'Massachusetts' to Pentaget, with Captain Cargill and twenty men. Found the old abandoned French fort and some abandoned settlements. Went ashore and drank the king's health." In another place he says: "To the east (of Long Island) is another bay, called by the French Pentagöet or Pentooskeag, where I saw the ruins of a French settlement, which from the site and nature of the houses, and the remains of fields and orchards, had been once a pleasant habitation. One's

MR. JOHN PERKINS, CASTINE.
(From an old painting.)

heart felt sorrow that it had ever been destroyed." In the Governor's Address, Jan. 2, 1760, he says that "there are a great many families stand ready to go down to Penobscot, and, as every other obstacle is removed, you will take care that no uncertainty to the titles of the grants they may have, may be any objection to settlements which will be so greatly beneficial to the strength of the Province."

The first permanent settlement of the place was accordingly commenced in the year 1761, under the name of the settlement of Maja-bagaduce, or as it was more commonly written, Majorbiguaduce. The first settlers were Paul and Caleb Bowden, or Booden, as the name was then spelled, John Connor, Andrew, John, Joshua, Reuben, and Samuel Veazie, Thomas Wescott, and Jeremiah Witham. The next year Andrew Webber came and took up a lot. In 1766 Andrew Webster and Joseph Webber came. In 1768 James Clark and Abraham Perkins. In 1772, Solomon Avery, Samuel Veazie, John Douglass, Reuben and Daniel Grindle, and in 1773 Frederic Hatch were added to the number. The names mentioned are only of those whose descendants are believed to live in Castine at the present day. There were many others whose descendants are settled in adjoining towns. Twenty-three persons with their families settled in Maja-bagaduce the first year, and the same number more in 1762. Between that time and 1784 eighty-four more were added, among them being John and Joseph Perkins, the progenitors of the numerous families of that name now living here. The first child born on this peninsula after these settlers came was Reuben Gray, who was born in May, 1763,

somewhere on Water street, near the present stores. He died at Deer Isle in 1859.

These early settlers were nearly all English people, though at a somewhat later date there were added a few Scotch and Irish families. As was to be expected, there were some Tories among their number, though the majority of them were in favor of American independence. In the "Pennsylvania Journal" of Aug. 23, 1775, the following reference to the new settlement occurs: "About the same time five sloops, that had been sent by General Gage for wood, were taken by the inhabitants of Major Baggadoose, a small, new settlement not far from Fort Pownal; and as there was some reason to fear that the fort which stood at the head of Penobscot Bay (Fort Pownal) might be taken by the king's troops, and made use of against the country, the people in that neighborhood dismantled it, burnt the blockhouse, and all the wooden work, to the ground. The prisoners taken at Machias and Major Baggadoose were on their way to Cambridge when the gentleman who brings this account came away."

This is the last reference to the settlement that we have been able to find prior to the War of the Revolution.

CHAPTER V.

PERIOD OF THE REVOLUTION.

ON account of the military importance of this region to the Americans, and also for its importance in supplying wood, lumber, masts, fish, and so forth, the English determined to establish a military post at this place. Accordingly, in the year 1779 General Francis McLean embarked at Halifax, with about seven hundred men, composed of detachments of the Seventy-fourth and Eighty-second regiments, in a fleet of some seven or eight sail, and arrived at this place on the 17th of June. They landed without opposition in front of Joseph Perkins' house, which stood on what is now the northern corner of Main and Water streets. Although they landed without opposition, they acted as if they expected an attack from a concealed foe. They did not remain on shore this day, but returned to their vessels. The next day they came on shore and encamped on the open land to the eastward of where the present fort stands. The time from this date to the eighteenth day of July was occupied in clearing up the ground, felling trees, building a fort upon the high ground in the central part of the peninsula, and also a battery near the shore, together with storehouses, barracks, etc.

The Americans becoming alarmed at the possession by the English of a military post upon the eastern frontier,

the General Court of Massachusetts, in the latter part of June, without consultation with the Continental authorities, ordered the State Board of War to engage such armed vessels as could be procured, and to be prepared to have them sail on an expedition against the British at Penobscot at the earliest possible moment. The Board of War were authorized to charter or impress the requisite number of private armed vessels, to promise the owners a fair compensation for all losses of whatever kind, and to allow the seamen the same pay and rations as those in the Continental service. Generals Cushing and Thompson, brigadiers of militia in Lincoln and Cumberland counties, were each ordered to furnish six hundred men, and Brigadier-General Frost was ordered to send three hundred men from the York county militia. They took with them five hundred stands of arms, fifty thousand musket cartridges, with balls, two 18-pounders, with two hundred rounds of cartridges, four field-pieces, and six barrels of gunpowder, besides the necessary supplies and camp furniture. The fleet consisted of nineteen armed vessels and twenty-four transports, carrying three hundred and forty-four guns. It is said to have been the most beautiful fleet that was ever in our Eastern waters. There were in the fleet, in addition to the seamen, some three or four hundred soldiers and marines, and about one thousand more were expected. Moses Little, of Newbury, Mass., was appointed to command the naval force, but he felt obliged to decline, on account of ill health, and the command was therefore given to Dudley Saltonstall, of New Haven, Conn. Saltonstall was a man of good abilities, and had seen something

THE OLD MEETING-HOUSE.

of naval warfare. He possessed, however, an exceedingly obstinate disposition, and was rather overbearing in his manner. Solomon Lovell, of Weymouth, a brigadier-general of the Suffolk militia, had control of the land forces. He was a man of undaunted courage, but had never before had command of troops in actual service. General Peleg Wadsworth was the second in command. The charge of the ordnance was given to Lieutenant-Colonel Paul Revere. Although twelve hundred of the militia had been ordered, yet they had less than one thousand soldiers. If they exceeded the enemy somewhat in number, yet they were entirely undisciplined, never having even paraded together more than once, and were, consequently, not likely to be very reliable in an engagement. The whole force was very quickly in readiness, and upon the twenty-fifth day of July the fleet made its appearance in this harbor.

Intelligence of this expedition was received by General McLean, July 18, and was fully confirmed a few days later. McLean changed his intention of making a regularly constructed fortress, and prepared, in a more expeditious manner, to erect one suitable merely for the present emergency. His troops were kept vigorously at work by night and day. Provisions at this time were very scarce, and the inhabitants were almost destitute of arms, as well as of food. A meeting was held to determine on defence or submission, and Colonel Brewer, of Penobscot, and Captain Smith, of Marsh Bay, were appointed a committee to treat with the general. They did so, and received the assurance that if the inhabitants would be peaceable, and attend quietly to their

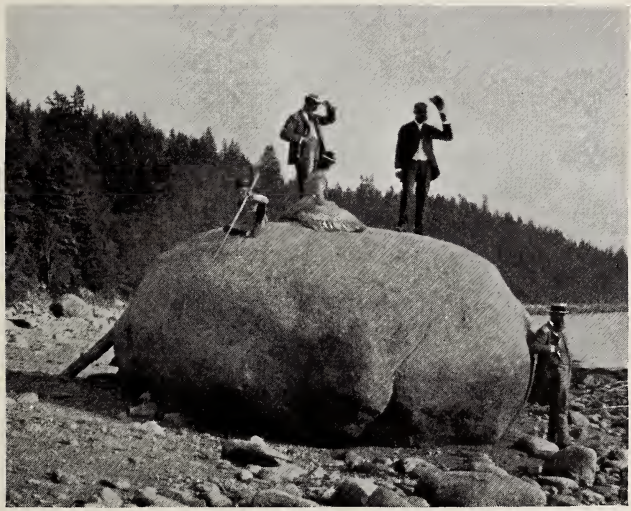
own affairs, they should not be disturbed in their person or property. They were compelled, however, to take an oath either of allegiance or of neutrality. Six hundred and fifty-one persons came in and took an oath of the above nature. The fort at this time was ill prepared to resist an enemy. The northerly side of it was but four feet high, and the easterly and westerly ends were laid up sloping, and somewhat resembled a stone wall. From the back side to the front there was simply a depression, and the ground was not broken. The ditch was in no part over three feet in depth. So low were the walls that a soldier was heard to say that he could jump over them with a musket in each hand. No platform had been laid or artillery mounted. There was one six-gun battery near Dyce's Head and a small one begun somewhere on Cape Rosier. One hundred of the inhabitants, some voluntarily and others because compelled, came in under the leadership of Mr John Perkins, and in three days' time cleared the land of all the wood in front of the fort. One hundred and eighty men were sent on shore from the men-of-war to aid in preparing the defences. A messenger was sent to Halifax for assistance. On Saturday, July 24, a fleet was seen standing up the bay, and Captain Mowatt, in command of the English men-of-war, determined to detain the sloops "Albany," "North," and "Nautilus," which had been ordered for other service. The other vessels of the fleet had departed some time before. The three sloops dropped down the harbor and moored in close line of battle, across the entrance between the rocks at Dyce's Head and the point of Bank's, often at that time called Cross Island, and since then known as

Nautilus Island. On shore, some cannon was soon mounted, and the troops were in garrison the next morning. At three o'clock in the afternoon of the twenty-fifth the American fleet made its appearance, and a brisk cannonade was kept up for about two hours. The Americans attempted to land, but without success, owing to the high wind. The next day, July 26, the English sloops moved farther up into the harbor, and another cannonading took place, lasting two hours and a quarter, with but slight damage to either side. The Americans again attempted to make a landing upon the point, but were repulsed. At six o'clock in the afternoon, however, they made a landing on Nautilus Island with two hundred men, dislodged a party of twenty marines and took possession of four 4-pounders, two of which were not mounted. On the 27th there was some cannonading, and at three o'clock in the afternoon a boat, in passing from the American vessels to Nautilus Island, was struck by a random shot from the fort and sunk.

The morning of the twenty-eighth of July was calm and foggy. At three o'clock the American vessels were in line up and down the bay, just beyond musket-shot of the enemy. Two hundred of the marines and two hundred of the militia were ordered into the boats. Mowatt's position at this time controlled the mouth of the harbor and prevented a landing on the southern and eastern sides of the peninsula. A landing could only be effected on the western side, which was at most places very precipitous. The boats landed upon this side, therefore, at a point about one-third of the way between Dyce's Head and the high bluff at the north-

western extremity of the peninsula, which is now called Blockhouse Point. At the place where they landed is a large granite bowlder, commonly known as the "white rock," or as "Trask's rock." A fifer-boy by the name of Trask was behind this rock playing his fife while his comrades made the ascent. Trask visited this place some years afterwards and pointed out to several citizens the exact spot where the landing was made. Prior to his visit it had been called "Hinckley's rock," after a captain who is said to have climbed upon it to cheer on his men, and to have been shot while on the rock.

The English troops, posted upon the heights, opened a brisk fire upon the boats just as they reached the shore, and a shower of musket-balls from the cliffs was sent into the faces of the troops as they attempted an ascent. An American officer, who participated in this attack, afterwards stated that balls from the English vessels passed over their heads; but as the vessels had moved farther up the harbor it would seem almost incredible that such light metal as they had could have thrown so far. The ascent at the place of landing being impracticable, the troops were divided into three parties. The right and left wings sought more practicable places for ascent, while the centre kept up an incessant fire of musketry to distract the attention of the foe. The right pressed hard upon the British left and succeeded in capturing a small battery. The left, however, closing in rather too quickly upon the enemy, gave them a chance to escape, and they retreated, leaving thirty men killed or wounded. The Americans lost in this



TRASK'S ROCK.

attack, according to the British account, one hundred, but according to General Lovell's statement only fifty men. The loss was most severely felt by the marines, who ascended the steeper and more difficult part upon the left. The engagement, though a very brilliant one, lasted only about twenty minutes. After the capture of the battery the ships were enabled to move in nearer to the shore. The place where the marines made their ascent was quite precipitous for some thirty or forty feet, and after that the ground was still rising for some distance and was covered with bowlders. Without any doubt this was a very daring assault, and had the American troops succeeded in taking possession of the fort this attack would have been deemed one of the most brilliant achievements of the war. The final defeat, however, obliterated all recollection of their former bravery.

Some hours later, upon this day, cannonading took place between the British vessels and the battery on Nautilus Island; but finding their 6-pounders were of but little service against the heavier guns of the battery, Captain Mowatt deemed it advisable to move still farther up the harbor. Sir John Moore, who was killed at Corunna, Spain, June 16, 1809, and in commemoration of whose burial the ode commencing "Not a drum was heard, nor a funeral note," was composed, was at that time a lieutenant and paymaster in the Eighty-second Regiment of the British army, and was present on picket when this attack was made. Captain (afterwards Sir) James Henry Craig was also present and held some command at the time of this siege.

On the 31st a detachment of militia and marines, under

command of General Wadsworth, landed at the westward of the half-moon battery (situated south of the main fort) and attacked the enemy's picket. They found five of the enemy dead and took fourteen prisoners, but were themselves soon repulsed with considerable loss. Upon the third of August they erected a battery on the mainland, north of the peninsula, in the field behind where Captain George Wescott's house now stands, between it and the shore. Three days later, the British erected a battery directly opposite, on what is now known as Hatch's Point. On the seventh, as a boat was crossing from Nautilus Island to Henry's Point (then called Hainey's plantation), where the Americans had a picket, the boats from the "Nautilus" succeeded in capturing her, but the crew made out to escape and join the picket.

Immediately after the engagement of the 28th ult., a council of war of the American land and naval forces was called. The officers of the land forces were in favor of demanding an immediate surrender, but Commodore Saltonstall and some of his officers were opposed to it. It was next proposed to storm the fort, but the marines had already suffered so much that the commodore refused to disembark any more, and even threatened to recall those already on shore. Their force being thought insufficient to capture the place, special messengers were sent to Boston, in *whaleboats*, for assistance. The time up to August 13th was occupied by Commodore Saltonstall in manœuvring about the entrance of the harbor, and in frequent cannonading, while General Lovell gradually advanced, by zigzag intrenchments, to within seven hundred yards of the fort, besides erecting the batteries

STAIRWAY OF MR. GEORGE H. WITHERLE'S HOUSE.

already mentioned, and several others. This lapse of time gave the British every advantage, and General McLean improved the time by perfecting his fortifications, erecting new defences, and mounting cannon.

Upon the eleventh of August, two hundred men, under the command of Brown and Bronville, took post near the half-moon battery, and remained there until a retreat was ordered. A party of the enemy, who were concealed behind a barn, fired upon them when they left.

The next day it was decided by the Americans to make a combined attack with the entire force, both of land and sea, and upon the 13th, General Lovell, at the head of two hundred men, took the rear of Fort George, though he did not actually get possession of the fort. It was too late for any further offensive proceedings. The same day he received intelligence by one of his vessels, which had been reconnoitring, that a British fleet was standing up the bay. A retreat was at once ordered.

During the night of the thirteenth of August the Americans silently removed their cannon from the peninsula and embarked in their vessels. Early on the morning of the next day a force spiked and dismounted the cannon on Nautilus Island, and, with a brig, made haste to join their fleet. The British fleet soon appeared in the offing. It consisted of seven vessels, carrying two hundred and four guns and fifteen hundred and thirty men. This number, with the three sloops-of-war already in the harbor, made such a vastly superior force that it would have been folly to attempt any resistance. Nothing was left for the Americans but to retreat. Commodore Saltonstall arranged his fleet across the bay in the form

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of a crescent, for the purpose of checking the advance of the enemy sufficiently to enable the land forces on board the transports to make good their escape. Sir George Collier, however, feeling such entire confidence in the very great superiority of his fleet, advanced at once without hesitation, and, pouring in a broadside, caused the American vessels to crowd on all sail and attempt an indiscriminate flight. The "Hunter" and "Hampden," in attempting to escape by way of the passage between Long Island and Belfast, were cut off and taken. The "Hunter" was run on shore, with all her sails standing, but her crew succeeded in reaching the land. The "Defiance" ran into an inlet near by and was fired by her crew. The "Sky Rocket" was also fired, and, in keeping with her name, went up like a rocket, near Fort Point Ledge. The "Active" was burned off Brigadier's Island. The other vessels escaped farther up the river, but were all set on fire and blown up by their crews to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy.

Thus this expedition, notwithstanding the bravery of the first attack, ended both disastrously and disgracefully to the Americans. A comparatively small garrison, with only three sloops-of-war, held out successfully for twenty-one days against a vastly superior force. The entire blame undoubtedly falls upon Commodore Saltonstall, who was popularly charged with having been bought by British gold. He was tried subsequently by a court-martial for cowardice, and cashiered.

The British retained possession of the place until after peace was declared. They evacuated it in December, 1783, — considerably later than the evacuation of New York,

which occurred on the twenty-fifth of November. It is said that the news of the surrender of Cornwallis was brought to the British troops here by a Mrs. Joseph Colby, of Deer Isle. An American vessel at Isle-au-Haut had handbills announcing the event. The captain of the vessel gave one of them to Mr. Seth Webb, who lived on Kimball's Island, and the latter gave it to Mrs. Colby, who brought it with her when she came up the next day to do some shopping, and showed it to the British officers.

The fort erected by the British upon the high land in the centre of the peninsula was named Fort George, in honor of his Majesty George III., and, together with the batteries erected at that time, will be more particularly described in another chapter. There were seven of these batteries, of which four were named, respectively, Furieuse, or the "half-moon" battery, Penobscot, East Point, and Westcott's. The other three have never received any special appellation.

The English, during their occupation of the place at this time, treated the inhabitants, upon the whole, in as conciliatory a manner as could be expected. This was done, doubtless, partly from policy, but partly, also, in view of the fact that many of the inhabitants were at heart Tories. This assertion is rendered probable by the following passage, which occurs in an order to General Lovell, dated at the Council Chamber, July 2, 1779: "And as there is good reason to believe that some of the principal men at Majorbagaduce requested the enemy to come there and take possession, you will be particularly careful that none of them escape, but to secure

them, that they may receive the just reward for their evil doings." Notwithstanding the friendliness of many of the citizens, a great deal of discrimination was used, and none of them were allowed within the fort, except Mr. Nathan Phillips, Mr. Cunningham and his family and driver, Mr. Dyce and family, and Mr. Finley McCullum, who were all employed in his Majesty's service. The inhabitants were obliged to bring in all their guns, for which they were paid at the rate of three dollars each. They were forbidden to leave the peninsula without permission, and were compelled to labor upon the defences. Provisions at this time were very scarce among them, and as they had no guns, they were obliged to depend upon the rations issued to them by the English commissary. This compelled a majority of them to labor in the English service, as none others could draw rations. The English, also, from time to time, issued orders to them to bring in wood, lumber, and vegetables. Orders were, on the other hand, issued to the troops, strictly prohibiting any digging of potatoes or other vegetables belonging to the inhabitants, or plundering of any kind. Marauding and setting fire to the houses of the inhabitants were also forbidden by special orders. All strangers upon their arrival in town were ordered to report to Dr. Calef, a surgeon and an *acting* chaplain. Those not complying were to be fined or corporally punished. This order was sent to all the neighboring towns. It is said that Nathaniel Carson and a Mr. Williams, of Long Island, were severely whipped, probably for non-compliance with this order. The inhabitants were also commanded to be always in readiness for military service,

VIEW IN WITHERLE PARK.

and to be mustered and inspected once a week. At one time small change became so scarce that the British commander ordered all silver dollars to be cut into five pieces, and each piece to pass current for one shilling. This practice, however, gave such an opportunity for fraud that it was soon found necessary to call them in and rescind the order.

Certain episodes in regard to occurrences happening during the period of the Revolutionary War may not be out of place in this connection.

Sometime in 1779 Captain Little, of the American sloop-of-war "Winthrop," captured a sloop in the bay, from the crew of which he learned the position of an armed British brig, which, having previously taken the sloop, had sent her out after coasting vessels. Captain Little determined to take this brig by surprise. The "Winthrop" accordingly bore down in the night, having forty men, dressed in white frocks in order to distinguish friend from foe, in readiness to jump aboard the brig. When close by she was hailed by the enemy, who supposed her to be a prize of the sloop, who cried out, "You will run aboard." — "I am coming aboard," answered Captain Little, and immediately Lieutenant (afterwards Commodore) Edward Preble sprung aboard followed by fourteen men. The rest, owing to the speed of the vessel, missed their opportunity. Captain Little called to Preble, "Will you have more men?" The latter, with great presence of mind, loudly answered, "No. We have more than we want. We stand in each other's way." The greater part of the enemy's crew leaped overboard and swam to the shore. Lieutenant Preble made the officers

of the brig prisoners in their beds, assuring them that resistance was in vain. The troops upon the shore fired at the vessel, and it experienced a heavy cannonade from the battery. Notwithstanding this, they succeeded in getting the brig safely out of the harbor and to Boston.

In the fall of the same year, the then notorious John Jones, of Hallowell, was here as a captain in Colonel Rogers' regiment. He made several forays to the Kennebec, in one of which he captured General Charles Cushing, of Pownalborough, and brought him to this place. In another excursion he cut out a schooner and brought her safely into this harbor. He was in command of "Jones' Rangers."

During the time the American force was attempting the capture of the place, one Atwood Fales, of Thomaston, who belonged to Lovell's force, while going out one morning for a pail of water, was twice fired upon by a whole company of the English, numbering some sixty men, with no detriment to himself, but to the immense astonishment of his assailants, who thenceforward considered him invulnerable.

In the year 1780, Waldo Dicke, of Warren, with some other Tories, captured a sloop at Maple Juice Cove, near Rockland, and succeeded in getting her safely here. General Campbell, who had succeeded McLean in command of the post, was not particularly well pleased with the manner in which the exploit was performed, or with the parties engaged therein. He accordingly offered her back at a very moderate ransom, but his offer was not accepted. The Tories, however, found they had had a great deal of labor to very little purpose.

An account of the celebrated and really remarkable escape of General Wadsworth and Major Burton from their imprisonment in Fort George, will be a fitting termination to our history of this period.

In the month of February, 1780, General Campbell, the commander of the garrison, learning that General Peleg Wadsworth was at his home in Thomaston, without any troops except a guard of six soldiers, determined to make him a prisoner. He accordingly sent a force of twenty-five soldiers, under the charge of Lieutenant Stockton, for this purpose. After a sharp contest, in which several of the British soldiers were killed and wounded, and in which General Wadsworth was himself severely wounded, they succeeded in making him a prisoner. On their arrival at the British post, the capture of General Wadsworth was soon announced, and the shore was thronged with spectators to see the man who, through the preceding year, had disappointed all the designs of the British in that quarter; and loud shouts were heard from the rabble which covered the shore; but when he arrived at the fort, and was conducted into the officers' guard-room, he was treated with politeness. General Campbell sent his compliments to him, and a surgeon to dress his wound, assuring him that his situation should be made comfortable. He was furnished with books, allowed to receive visitors, and at the hour of dining he was invited to the table of the commandant, where he met with all the principal officers of the garrison, and from whom he received particular attention and politeness. General Wadsworth soon made application for a flag of truce, by which means he could transmit a letter

to the Governor of Massachusetts and another to Mrs. Wadsworth. This was granted him, upon condition that the letter to the governor should be inspected. The flag was intrusted to Lieutenant Stockton, and on his return, the general was relieved from all anxiety respecting his wife and family. At the end of five weeks, his wound being nearly healed, he requested of General Campbell the customary privilege of a parole, and was told in reply that his case had been reported to the commanding officer at New York, and that no alteration could be made until orders were received from that quarter. In about two months Mrs. Wadsworth and Miss Fenno arrived. About the same time orders were received from the Commanding General at New York, which were concealed from General Wadsworth. He finally learned that he was not to be paroled or exchanged, but was to be sent to England, as a rebel of too much consequence to be at liberty. Not long afterwards, Major Benjamin Burton, a brave and worthy man, who had served under General Wadsworth the preceding summer, was taken and brought into the fort and lodged in the same room with the general. He had been informed that both the general and himself were to be sent, immediately after the return of a privateer then out on a cruise, either to New York or Halifax and thence to England.

The prisoners immediately resolved to make a desperate attempt to escape. They were confined in a grated room in the officers' barracks within the fort. The walls of this fortress, exclusive of the ditch surrounding it, were twenty feet high, with fraising on the top and *chevaux de frise* at the bottom. Two sentinels were

LOOKING UP MAIN STREET.

always in the entry, and the door, the upper part of which was of glass, might be opened by these watchmen whenever they thought proper, and was actually opened at seasons of peculiar darkness and silence. At the outer doors of the entries sentries were also stationed, as were others in the body of the fort and at the quarters of General Campbell. At the guard-house a strong guard was daily mounted. Several sentinels were stationed on the walls of the fort, and a complete line occupied them by night. The gate of the fort was shut at sunset, and a picket-guard was placed on or near the isthmus leading from the fort to the mainland. The room in which they were confined was ceiled with boards. One of these they determined to cut off, so as to make a hole large enough to pass through, and then to creep along till they should come to the next, or middle entry, lowering themselves down into this by a blanket. If they should not be discovered, the passage to the walls of the fort was easy.

In the evening, after the sentinels had seen the prisoners retire to bed, General Wadsworth arose, and, standing in a chair, attempted to cut with his knife the intended opening, but soon found it impracticable. The next day, by giving their waiter, Barnabas Cunningham, a dollar, they procured a gimlet. With this instrument they proceeded cautiously, and as silently as possible, to perforate the board, and in order to conceal every appearance from their servants and from the officers, they carefully covered the gimlet-holes with chewed bread. At the end of three weeks their labors were so far completed that it only remained to cut with a knife the parts which were left to hold the piece in its place. When

their preparations were finished, they learned that the privateer in which they were to embark was daily expected.

In the evening of the eighteenth of June a very severe storm of rain came on, with great darkness and almost incessant lightning.

This the prisoners considered as the propitious moment. Having extinguished their lights, they began to cut the corners of the board, and in less than an hour the intended opening was completed. The noise which the operation occasioned was drowned by the rain falling on the roof. Major Burton first ascended to the ceiling and pressed himself through the opening. General Wadsworth next, having put the corner of his blanket through the hole and made it fast by a strong wooden skewer, attempted to make his way through, by standing on a chair below, but it was with extreme difficulty, owing to his wounded arm, that he at length succeeded in doing so, and reached the middle entry. From this he passed through the door, which he found open, and made his way to the wall of the fort, encountering the greatest difficulty before he could ascend to the top. He had now to creep along the top of the fort, between the sentry-boxes, at the very moment when the relief was shifting sentinels; but the falling of heavy rain kept the sentinels within their boxes, and favored his escape. Having now fastened his blanket round a picket at the top, he let himself down through the *chevaux de frise* to the ground, and, in a manner astonishing to himself, made his way into an open field. Here he was obliged to grope his way among rocks, stumps, and

brush, in the darkness of the night, till he reached the cove. Happily the tide had ebbed, thus enabling him to cross the water, which was about one-quarter of a mile in breadth, and not more than three feet deep.

About two o'clock in the morning General Wadsworth found himself a mile and a half from the fort, and proceeded on, through thick wood and brush, to the Penobscot river. After passing some distance along the shore, being seven miles from the fort, to his unspeakable joy he saw his friend Burton advancing towards him. Major Burton had been obliged to encounter in his course equal difficulties with his companion, having come face to face with a sentinel on leaving the fort, whose observation he eluded by falling flat upon the ground. It was now necessary that they should cross the Penobscot river, and very fortunately they found a canoe suited to their purpose. While on the river they discovered a barge, with a large party of British from the fort, in pursuit of them. By taking an oblique course and plying their oars to the utmost they happily eluded the eyes of their pursuers and arrived safely on the western shore. After wandering in the wilderness for several days and nights, exposed to extreme fatigue and cold, and with no other food than a little dry bread and meat which they had brought in their pockets, they reached the settlements on the river St. George, and no further difficulties attended their return to their respective homes.

CHAPTER VI.

INCORPORATION. — BRITISH OCCUPATION OF 1815.

THE town of Penobscot was number three in the first class of townships granted by the Provincial General Court in 1762. In accordance with the terms of their grant, the proprietors were to lay out no township more than six miles in extent on the bank of the Penobscot or on the sea-coast; to present to the General Court by the thirty-first of the following July their plans of the survey; to settle each township with sixty Protestant families within six years; to build an equal number of dwelling-houses, at least eighteen feet square; to fit for tillage three hundred acres of land; erect a meeting-house and settle a minister. One lot in each township was to be reserved for the parsonage, one for the first settled minister, one for Harvard College, and another for the use of schools.

By an Act of the General Court of Massachusetts, the township of Maja-bagaduce was incorporated Feb. 23, 1787, under the name of Penobscot. Seven years later, Feb. 10, 1796, the town, by another Act, was divided into two separate towns. The larger portion retained the name of Penobscot. The southerly portion of the old town was incorporated under the name of Castine, in memory of the noted man whose life was so intimately connected with the history of Pentagöet. It

included within its bounds what is now no inconsiderable portion of the town of Brooksville.

In accordance with the requirements of the Act of Incorporation, Castine was held responsible for three-fifths of the debts of the old town, and received the same proportion of the property of that town. As at the time Penobscot was the shire town of Hancock county, and as all the county buildings were situated upon this peninsula, Castine was declared, by the Act aforesaid, to be the county town. The annals of the town from this time until the year 1812 present little that would be of interest to the general reader. The inhabitants, though indignant at the Right of Search claimed by England, were at the same time, like all the seaboard towns, opposed to the Embargo Act of 1807.

Probably no place in the State of Maine has passed through so many changes as the peninsula of Castine. Indians, French, Flemish corsairs, Dutch, English, and Americans have each occupied it. France held possession of it for almost the entire seventeenth century. No less than five naval engagements have taken place in its harbor. To use the language of another: "It has never been without a garrison from 1630 to 1783, and has always been dealt with by the nations in whose possession it has been as a place of great importance." General De Peyster remarks: "This is one of the most remarkable points all along our coasts, which, under any other government than our own, would have long since been transformed into a naval and military fortress of the first class." Such was the military character of the place before its incorporation; and although since that time the foot of the

invader has pressed its soil but once, yet even its later military history will be found not devoid of interest.

The only time since the municipal period commenced that the town has been in possession of a foreign foe was during what is generally known as the War of 1812.

The long-continued impressment of American seamen by the British, together with numberless insults to our flag, and the superior policy of Napoleon in abandoning the right to search neutral vessels, — all these things combined to compel the United States, on June 18 of that year, to declare war against Great Britain. Active hostilities did not commence for more than a year, but the note of preparation began at once to be heard. Sometime in the year 1813 a detachment of regular troops, belonging to the brigade of General Blake, was stationed in town. In April, 1814, there were at this place nineteen men belonging to Captain Fillebrown's company of the Fortieth Infantry; viz., one third lieutenant, one sergeant, two corporals, and fifteen privates. On May 16 a detachment of the same company, commanded by Lieutenant Andrew Lewis, was added. On the thirty-first of July the detachment, which had been converted into one of artillery, consisted of one second lieutenant, one sergeant, and six privates. The ordnance consisted of one 24-pounder, twelve handspikes, nine muskets, and six bayonets. This year a body of men from two British armed vessels entered, in the night, the fort at Thomaston, spiked the guns, destroyed the buildings and ammunition, set fire to one vessel, and towed off two others. This daring exploit created such general alarm that the militia of the State were ordered out to act as a coast-

guard, and a draft was made upon the militia at Bangor and vicinity, in order to increase the force at this garrison.

An expedition was planned by the English, at Halifax, against Penobscot and Machias. The fleet consisted of the following vessels: Three seventy-fours, two frigates, two sloops, one schooner, one large tender, and ten transports. Upon these, three thousand five hundred men embarked, besides the usual camp followers. They consisted of the Twenty-ninth, Sixty-second, Ninety-eighth, two rifle companies of the Sixtieth, and a detachment of the Royal Artillery regiments. The Twenty-ninth Regiment was called by the Americans the "Boston Regiment," it being the same that perpetrated the Boston Massacre. One man, who was a private at the time of the massacre, was here with the regiment at this time. The troops had composed a part of Wellington's army, and many of them were said to be Germans. Lieutenant-General Sir John C. Sherbrooke had the chief, and Major-General Gerard Gosselin the immediate, command of the land forces, and Edward Griffith, Rear Admiral of the White, had command of the naval squadron. The fleet sailed from Halifax on the twenty-sixth day of August, 1814, and arrived at Wadsworth Cove on Thursday, September 1. They seized at once upon a revenue cutter, and upon all the shipping in the harbor. So formidable an appearance did this fleet offer that our troops, which were in garrison at Fort Madison, then known as Fort Porter, without waiting to go through the form of a surrender, immediately discharged their cannon, blew up the magazine, and fled up the bay.

The English at once took peaceable possession of the

place. In the course of the day they landed the greater part of their troops, took possession of Fort George, seized the Court-house and Custom-house, which they used as barracks for the soldiers, erected numerous batteries and a block-house, and took some of the best and most commodious houses for the abodes of the officers. They also had a detachment at the old church at North Castine, and occupied Mr. Hooke's barn as a hospital. Captains Gell and Coker, and Lieutenants Sands and Evans, with their servants, were quartered in the dwelling-house of Mr. Otis Little. They were not aware, however, that a hundred muskets, and an abundance of ammunition, were concealed in the barn. These munitions of war were the property of the town or state, and were not brought out from their hiding-places until after peace was proclaimed.

When the fleet sailed up the harbor the whole population turned out to witness the sight, though not without feelings of dismay. The inhabitants on the Brooksville side ascended the high hill in the northern part of the town and waited with intense anxiety to obtain a view of the expected conflict. Making this place the headquarters of their forces, the British soon began to send out foraging parties through the region round about and even across the bay. In a very short time, also, they sent detachments up the river, and succeeded in capturing the towns of Hampden, Bangor, Frankfort, and Bucksport. They brought back from their incursion some eighteen or twenty horses, a large number of oxen, sheep, etc., and six vessels. They burned and destroyed many other vessels, and required bonds for the several

RESIDENCE OF MR. CHARLES H. HOOPER.

towns to deliver up at Castine, within about a month, all the remainder that were uninjured. Upon the first and fifth of September, General Sherbrooke and Admiral Griffith issued proclamations to the effect that, if the people would remain quietly at their homes and continue to pursue their usual avocations, would surrender all their arms, and would refrain from communicating intelligence to the Americans, they should have protection and safety insured to them. Also, that the municipal laws and civil magistrates would be supported, and that all citizens who would furnish the troops with provisions should receive pay for the same. There were frequent changes of the British forces and vessels occurring during the year, but there were seldom less than fourteen or fifteen sail of this squadron in the harbor. The English repaired Fort George, occupied it with a garrison, and mounted some sixty cannon there. They also constructed a canal ten or twelve feet in width and eighty rods in length across the neck which joins the peninsula to the mainland. This canal was dug fully as much to prevent desertions as to guard against a surprise. Desertions were becoming of daily occurrence, and still took place after this canal was dug. Two deserters were captured, tried, sentenced, and shot. One was shot while attempting to cross the canal. The English about this time made Castine a port of entry, and appointed William Newton Collector of the Customs. The property of Mr. Hooke, the former collector, who had succeeded in escaping with all the public papers, was confiscated. All the vessels belonging here prior to the surrender of the town were returned to their owners, and were allowed a

clearance and free intercourse with New Brunswick and other British provinces. Upon the twelfth of September General Sherbrooke and Admiral Griffith, with about one-half the forces, left for Machias. Rear-Admiral Milnes and Gerard Gosselin were left in command of the naval and land forces. All intercourse between the eastern and western sides of the Penobscot was prevented as much as possible by both the British and United States authorities. An order was issued by the Postmaster-General of the United States to the effect that as sundry post-offices in the District of Maine were under the control of the public enemy, that the postmaster at the post-offices nearest to them should detain, open, and account for the mails addressed to them. From this it appears probable that letters for Castine were, during the British occupation, left at Belfast. Every effort was made not only to guard against a surprise, but more especially against the desertions, which were becoming daily more frequent. Guards were stationed at the post-office, bridge, Hatch's farm, Fort George, and North Point. A patrol was sent out after sunset to examine the beach from North Point to Fort Castine, — as the British styled Fort Madison, — to see that no boats were drawn up on or moored near the beach, and a guard-boat went up and down the water in front of the village during the night.

At first, the soldiers, having considerable leisure, were in the habit of working for the inhabitants, but this was soon forbidden under severe penalty. They were also in the habit of selling or exchanging their bread for liquor, but this was likewise soon stopped. None too soon, however, for according to official accounts there was a dis-

graceful amount of drunkenness among the soldiers, and more liquor was used among the inhabitants than would be deemed well at the present day. Probably this was the reason that on the morning of Jan. 22, 1815, the lodgers in the house of Mr. James Perkins were guilty of assaulting Lieutenant Kearney, or of committing an outrage of some kind upon him, and of using abusive language to Captain Stannus. A Court of Inquiry was held in the case, and Messrs. Lang and Rhode, who were the ringleaders in the affair, were ordered to leave Castine, and not to return while the British held possession of it. The Court declared that the cause of the disturbance had its origin "in the neglect and want of inclination on the part of the landlord to provide suitable furniture for a British officer's apartment, though he accommodated five merchants in his house several days after the arrival of Lieutenant Kearney." As a punishment, his license to retail liquor was withdrawn and additional officers quartered in his house.

About this time Lieutenant-Colonel Ximenes advertised the loss of a valuable gold hunting-watch, with three gold seals, a gold key, and rings attached to it. The advertisement does not state where, when, or how it was lost, but, so far as known, it has not yet been discovered.

The funds collected at this port by the British Custom-house authorities were used as an endowment for Dalhousie College, Halifax, N.S.

In January, 1815, a transport from Halifax, with a reenforcement of two hundred and fifty soldiers for the garrison at this place, was chased ashore, not far from

here, by three American privateers, and lost. The troops, however, got safely to land and marched to town.

During the whole time of the British occupation no attempt was made on the part of either the State or United States authorities to regain possession of the place. The question was discussed in the Senate of the Commonwealth, but it was decided that any attempt to recover the place, even should it succeed, would involve too much bloodshed. The national government would probably have attempted the expulsion of the enemy from the place had it not been for the refusal of Governor Strong, of Massachusetts, to assist. However cogent may have been the reasons on the part of the governor, his indisposition to make any attempt to regain the place caused him to be very unpopular, not only in portions of his own State, but pretty generally throughout the country. He was dubbed "The Hero of Castine," and according to the "National Advocate" it was proposed by the inhabitants of the district of Maine to present him with a sword, "as a mark of their estimation of his *patriotic* and gallant defence of Castine, and the prompt and efficient protection he afforded that District when invaded by the enemy." The sword was to be constructed of the best *white pine*, and to be ornamented with appropriate emblems! During this time our citizens had, naturally, to endure very many inconveniences and annoyances, especially from officers like Barrie, captain of the "Dragon," a rough sailor, who "was a total stranger to literature, to every generous sentiment, and even to good-breeding." Notwithstanding these inconveniences, however, there was much in the rapid

A BLOCK-HOUSE OF THE PERIOD.

growth of business, in the social amenities observed by some high-minded and generous-dispositioned officers, both of superior and inferior rank, and in the amusements afforded by the mere presence of so large a number of people as was at that time here, to render the period one of some considerable gayety. No regret was experienced, however, by the majority of the inhabitants when at length, April 15, 1815, the garrison was evacuated, and the town resumed its usual intercourse with its neighbors.

After the British departed, our forces took possession of Fort George, and a company was sent here to garrison it. About the year 1818 a Board of Engineers was appointed by the United States government to survey the coast of Maine, with a view to fortifying it. This Board reported in favor of abandoning Castine and fortifying at Bucksport Narrows. Accordingly, in March, 1819, the garrison was evacuated by our troops, and Fort George has never since been used for military purposes. During the last occupation by the British four more batteries were erected. These, together with one erected by our government and called Fort Madison, will be more fully described in another chapter.

CHAPTER VII.

LATER ANNALS OF THE TOWN.

SINCE the evacuation of the town by the English, in 1815, few events have transpired in its history that would be of general interest to others than citizens.

A custom-house, for the collection of revenue, was first established here, under the authority of the United States, on July 31, 1789. The place was made a port of entry in 1814. The government building, used for a custom-house and post-office, was erected in 1870. About 1889 the government, as an experiment, had some specimens of the art of koptography placed upon the outside panels of the building. However suitable for certain kinds of interior decoration, they have proved to be unfit for exterior work, and ought to be removed.

In 1817 Castine lost a portion of its territory by the incorporation of the town of Brooksville. All that portion east of the Bagaduce river below Northern bay, except the islands not connected to the mainland by a bar, were made a part of Brooksville. As some compensation, however, the portion known as North Castine, or a large part of it, was taken from Penobscot and added to it.

In 1838 the courts were removed to Ellsworth, and Castine ceased to be the county town.

In 1839, February 17, twenty-one members of Com-

VIEW ON PERKINS STREET.

pany D, of the militia, all residents of this town, went to Aroostook county and performed military duty for two months.

During the War of the Rebellion the town was enthusiastically patriotic, and the Castine Light Infantry volunteered its services in 1861, and was the first company in the State to start for the rendezvous of the Second Maine Regiment. It carried with it the first company flag taken out of the State. Castine furnished a quota of one hundred and fifty-seven men in this war, paid out $7,345.67 to the families of its soldiers, $15,834.07 in bounties, and its citizens, in their individual capacity, donated $1,400 to the sanitary and Christian commissions and hospitals. This is a record of which any town of its size can well feel proud.

In 1876 the first "summer cottage" was erected.

The most prosperous period in the career of the town was doubtless between 1796 and 1836. It not only had the advantage of being a shire town, but it was an important seaport and ship-building place. At one period it had a very large traffic with the West Indies, and later sent out quite a fleet of fishermen to the Grand Banks. As early as the year 1799 there were sailing from this port, and wholly or in great part owned here, sixteen vessels, exclusive of those in the coasting trade, of which there were several. These vessels sailed mostly for the West Indies, though some of them went to Liverpool.

As early as 1814 there were in the place a tannery, rope-walk, two sail-maker's lofts, a hat manufactory, a manufactory of chairs and other furniture, a pump and block making shop, several brick-yards, and one or two

saw and grist mills. Even earlier than this there were some twenty persons engaged in trade here. Notwithstanding its prosperous condition, however, the town had then only one minister, one doctor, and one lawyer!

Much of the early importance of Castine was due to the fact that the courts were held here, — one term annually of the Supreme Court, and two terms of the Court of Common Pleas. The Probate Court was also held here. Of course, this not only caused a large attendance here, at such times, of members of the legal profession, but of many others, who were compelled to be here either as litigants, jurors, or witnesses. Doubtless the trial of petty cases of theft or of assault and battery was the ordinary routine of business. Occasionally graver cases were tried, and gave opportunity for forensic display. At least five trials of persons accused of murder occurred, resulting in the execution of two. The first, Ebenezer Ball, of Deer Isle, was tried for the murder of John Tileston Downes, a deputy sheriff, who was attempting to arrest him on the charge of passing counterfeit money. He was convicted and sentenced to be hung. The sentence was carried into execution on Thursday, October 31, 1811. The gibbet was erected in the centre of Fort George. A large concourse of citizens followed the criminal, while being escorted from the jail to the place of execution, prominent among whom was old Parson Fisher, of Bluehill, who distributed to the crowd copies of a pathetic ballad written by himself for the occasion. The moral advice given by him is still applicable:

Iam, Yours respectfully,
Joseph L. Stevens M.D

MR. NOAH BROOKS IN HIS LIBRARY.

"Take warning, then, O my dear friends,
Let me advise you all;
Pray shun all vice, and do not die
Like Ebenezer Ball!"

The second case of capital punishment was that of Seth Elliott, of the town of Knox, in Waldo county, who was hung here on Feb. 3, 1825, for the murder of his child. The gallows was erected near the place where Ball was executed.

The earliest settlers of the town were, as was the case in most New England towns situated on the seaboard, mainly farmers and fishermen, and very poor. Though they came too late to have any trouble with the Indians, such as still older towns in the State had to endure, they did not escape the trials and tribulations that all new settlers of a place have to encounter. As the town began to increase in population a different class of men began to appear, but however much the prestige of the place is due to the latter, the work of the pioneers should not be overlooked. The reputation of a town does not always depend upon its size or commercial importance, but it does depend upon the character of its citizens. In this latter respect Castine has been specially fortunate. Not but that many towns of this State have had for their founders men equally as virtuous, industrious, frugal, and patriotic, and some of them far wealthier people, yet few towns can boast of having among their early settlers a larger percentage of refined, educated, and public-minded citizens. The number of college graduates settled on this peninsula before 1825 amounted to thirteen, among whom were men learned in all the professions, many of

them having more than local reputations. In addition to these were a large number of sea-captains, whose education, though not derived from high school or college, but from observation and extensive travel, was not to be contemned. The early merchants of the town, though some of them were very poor when they came here, were the equals in business ability, as well as in culture and in refinement, of those of most of our larger cities at that time. It was the influence of men of this character which gave to this town a high standing as a moral and educated community, which it is to be hoped it still sustains. All the early citizens, to be sure, were not of this class. Some were grossly ignorant and some depraved in character. Such persons are to be found everywhere, but such do not usually control the public mind, and certainly did not do so here.

From the time of its incorporation to the present day, Castine has always had a warm interest and a justifiable pride in its schools. It adopted the principle of graded schools in 1840. Very few other towns in the State accepted this principle so early. Indeed, many of them have not yet adopted it. The town also discontinued the district system some years before towns were by law required so to do. The high school was established sometime previous to 1850, and has been continued ever since. It has usually had a superior class of teachers, many of whom have since attained distinction in educational circles or in other walks of life.

The Eastern State Normal School was established here in 1867, with Mr. Granville T. Fletcher as principal. He was succeeded by Mr. Rolliston Woodbury in 1879, and

CASTINE HARBOR AND NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING.

at his death, in 1888, the present incumbent, Mr. Albert F. Richardson, was elected to the office. This school has always had a reputable corps of teachers, and their work will compare favorably with that of the other Normal schools of Maine. Its prosperity, under its present management, appears to be steadily increasing. Although this school has in many ways proved very beneficial to the town, and while the whole town feels a strong interest in its success, yet it must be confessed by any intelligent observer that it has also done some harm to our town schools by drawing scholars from schools from which they could not well be spared. This is the natural and inevitable result of the establishment of a State institution of this kind in a small town.

The fact that Castine was the fourth town in the District of Maine to possess a newspaper of its own, speaks volumes for the character of its citizens. The first one was published in 1798, by Daniel S. Waters, under the name of the "Castine Gazette." In 1799 Waters published the "Castine Journal and Eastern Advertiser," probably the same newspaper under a different name. In 1809 and 1810 a paper called "The Eagle" was published here by Samuel Hall. In 1828 a paper called "The Eastern American" was published here by Benjamin F. Bond, and in the same year a few numbers of a literary paper called "The Crescent" were printed here. No successful attempt to sustain a local paper has been since made, though in 1884 a small, but very creditable, weekly paper was started by, not Messrs., but the Misses, Wheeler and Hooke, and was published for about two years.

Though the daily life of the early settler was one of hard labor and care, yet he was not averse to rational amusement. The gala period of life in this town was doubtless during its occupation by the British, in 1814 and 1815. It equalled, if it did not surpass, the period which has come in with the influx of the summer visitor.

Separated and almost isolated as they are by the surrounding water from nearly all the neighboring towns, the citizens are even to-day, and were much more in earlier times, obliged to find their sources of amusement at home. In fact, in former times the relative importance of the place was so much greater than at present that there was no inducement to go elsewhere for amusement. Indeed, the wealth and fashion of the whole eastern section of the country centred here. We find accordingly, as far back as the date of the incorporation of the town, that balls, parties, theatrical exhibitions, and celebrations of various kinds were of common occurrence.

On the second of January, 1815, the first theatre was opened here, under the name of "Theatre Royal." A large barn was fitted up for this purpose. It still exists, in part at least, though it was removed off the Neck, and is now on the premises of Mr. Charles Veazie. The actors were all amateurs, and belonged to the English garrison. The dresses, scenery, decorations, and stage property generally were brought from Halifax. The garrison relieved the tedium of barrack life by giving dramatic performances once a fortnight. The following lines, written by Dr. Mackesy, surgeon of the Sixty-second Regiment, will give some idea of the actors as well as of the character of the performances :

"Occasional Epilogue to the Comedy of the Poor Gentleman."

"The scene is closed, and Worthington at rest
From weary care that filled his anxious breast,
His cottage raised in western wilds once more,
But quits Saint Lawrence for Penobscot's shore.
Here social views his little band inspire,
To breathe responsive to Apollo's lyre;
In tragic strains or Thalia's sprightly art,
Aim to enlarge and humanize the heart;
With mimic woes the feeling bosom warm,
Or merry satire calm the wintry storm.
The drama's past, we close the sportive page;
More varied duties now our thoughts engage.
Emily, this night so blessed in love and riches,
At morning's dawn draws on her boots and breeches;
Then Amazon-like extends the martial line,
Gives out commands and seals the countersign.
The proud Lucretia, though so nobly bred,
Oft bleeds and blisters at the Galen's head;
And gay Sir Charles, forgetting Emily's loss,
Attends all duties under Corporal Foss.
Frederick, no grave magistrate surpasses,
In ministering oaths and writing passes.
While Old Harrowby's voice the vale alarms,
With 'Attention! Steady! Shoulder arms!'
And war-like aims the Cornet's soul inflame;
He shuts up shop, and treads the paths of fame.
At Sir Robert's nod the firm ramparts rise,
The bastions range — the vengeful bullet flies.
Anxious to please, each member of the corps
Shall do his best to cheer this dreary shore;
More thankful still when, tried by candor's laws,
The Poor Gentleman's efforts merit your applause."

The actors referred to were in the order in which they are mentioned: Surgeon J. Mackesy and Ensign J. Tummers, of the Sixty-second; Lieutenant J. Broodrick, Twenty-ninth; Major Irvins and Lieutenant-Colonel Ximenes, Sixty-second; Adjutant J. Veazie, Twenty-ninth Regiment: and Captain Bonnycastle, of the Royal Engineers. Lieutenants Wild, Harrowby, and Dennis, of the Sixty-second, also took minor parts. These performances were deemed of such importance as to call for both general and special orders from the commanding officer, one of which states that he has obtained permission for the staff officers and color-sergeants, with their wives, to have free seats in the pit of the theatre, and for two good men to be selected from each company to sit in the gallery. Other orders require that all officers who attend the theatre shall appear in dress, and that their servants shall wear their regimental dresses and side-arms.

The departure of the British forces was celebrated by an illumination of the town, which was as brilliant as the lack of gas or coal-oil would permit. The houses were most of them illuminated by tallow candles affixed to potatoes for candlesticks.

At a somewhat later date, "house-warmings" came into vogue. These were suppers given by the first occupants of newly built houses, usually ending with music and dancing.

The anniversaries of National Independence were generally celebrated in former times by military parades and a general effervescence of military spirit among the people, too often accompanied by an outpouring of spirits of

RESIDENCE OF THE LATE HON. C. J. ABBOT.

U.S.S. "CASTINE."

FRUIT DISH.

another kind. In these later days the event is seldom observed here further than by the early ringing of bells, and by the small boy with his torpedoes and fire-crackers. The older portion of the community make the day a holiday, so far as business transactions are concerned, and spend it either quietly at home or go on family picnics.

Other celebrations of various kinds are recorded as transpiring from time to time, but none that have any special significance now, except for those whose forefathers participated in them, until we come to recent days.

The last and most noteworthy event was the presentation, Dec. 31, 1894, to the officers of the United States Cruiser "Castine" of a silver fruit-dish, donated by the town in recognition of the honor conferred upon it by the government. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the season, there was a large attendance at the town hall, where the exercises were held. The meeting was called to order by Mr. William H. Witherle, chairman of the committee of arrangements, by some appropriate remarks in reference to the action of the town. Dr. George A. Wheeler, chairman of the Selectmen, extended to the officers and crew of the "Castine" an official welcome to the hospitalities of the town, and the silver dish was presented to Thomas Perry, Commander U.S.N., by Mr. John W. Dresser in a fitting address, which was gracefully responded to by Commander Perry. A dinner was given in the evening at the Pentagöet House, and later a reception and grand ball was held at the town hall. The following day the officers were entertained at the residence of Mr. Alfred F. Adams, and the day after the courtesies of the officers were extended to the citizens.

PART SECOND.

AND yet there's not on earth, I ween,
A fairer spot than old Castine.
O would that there my home might be,
Down by the moaning sea.

MRS. EVANS.

OAKUM BAY.

CHAPTER I.

DESCRIPTIVE.

INTERESTING HISTORICAL PLACES.

CASTINE began to attract attention as a summer resort about the year 1874, although long before that period its charms had become known to the few who had spent the season with their friends among the residents, or who had stopped on their way home from the more noted resort at Bar Harbor.

The town possesses peculiar advantages as a watering-place. The village is situated on the southerly slope of a hill at the foot of which are the waters of the Bagaduce river. The opposite slope is wooded, and terminates in rocky bluffs overhanging Penobscot Bay. The natural drainage of the place is almost perfect, and in addition to this, public sewers are being constructed as fast as needed. The village is so nearly surrounded by water, that no matter from what quarter the wind may blow it comes over the sea, thereby moderating the temperature both in summer and in winter. It is well supplied with water both from natural springs and deep wells, in some places bored into the solid ledge.

Castine is an extremely healthy town at all seasons of the year, but especially so in the summer. Typhoid fever, unless contracted elsewhere, is unknown here, and though

no guarantee can be given against the occurrence of epidemics of any of the so-called zymotic or contagious diseases, yet it is a matter of notoriety that they run their course in an exceptionally mild manner and do not become extensively disseminated. Not only is the resident population, for the most part, one of which any town might reasonably feel proud, but the class of summer sojourners, who come here for invigoration and recreation, is an especially desirable one. The ultra-fashionable do not come, and would not feel at home here. Instead, artists, professional men, and wealthy families from all over the country, who care more for the charms of nature and restful quietness than they do for the gayeties of city life, are more and more making this their summer home. One of the attractions of Castine is that summer residents are entirely untrammelled by the restrictions of fashionable city life, and can live in as much or as little style as they desire. The town is less exclusive and more cosmopolitan than many others, but there are abundant opportunities for hermitages even here.

The natural scenery of the place, though not so sublime as that of mountainous regions, nor so grand as that of many places lying more exposed to the ocean, is nevertheless varied and charming. The views afforded of the Bagaduce, with its winding line of shore and deep inlets, and of the broad Penobscot bay and river, are not surpassed, if equalled, elsewhere. Though Castine, unlike all the adjoining towns, possesses no natural pond, it boasts the possession of a harbor "in which the navies of the world might ride at ease," and to which tourists

from abroad have given the name of the "American Bay of Naples."

This harbor contains many beautiful islands. Of these, Nautilus Island, containing about thirty acres of land, comes within the jurisdiction of Brooksville, being connected with that town by a bar. Holbrook Island, farther to the south-west, and containing about fifty acres, is a part of the municipality of Castine. In addition to these are the two Negro islands, Hospital or *Noddle* Island, opposite the village, and some seven or eight small rocky islets.

Besides its natural beauty, the peninsula of Castine has so many points of historic interest, and so much to attract the antiquarian, that it needs a more extended and special notice.

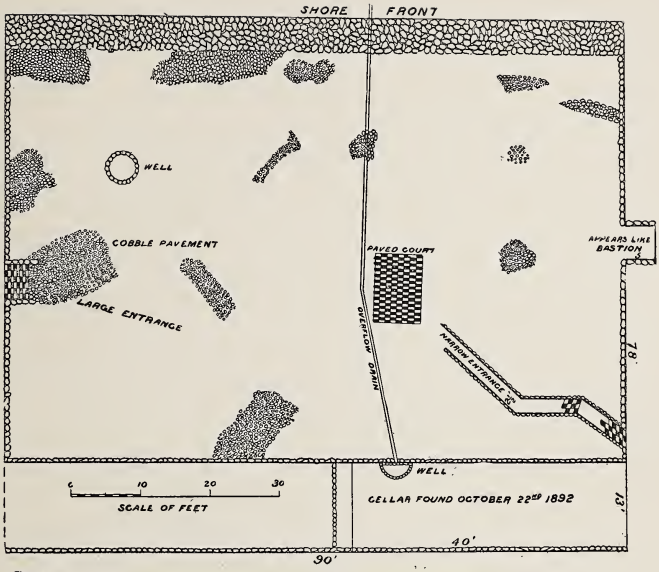
FORTS AND BATTERIES.

By far the most important historical place in the village is the site of the old French fort, called by the French themselves Fort Pentagöet, but called by the English D'Aulney's, and at a later period, Castin's fort. There is no room for reasonable doubt that it is at least two hundred and sixty-one years old. Although it is highly probable that it was erected on the spot of the old Plymouth Colony's trading-house in 1629, yet it is not reasonable to suppose that any trace, even of the foundation, of that building, exists in the present ruins. It is without doubt, however, one of the earliest forts now to be found in the United States. Its ruins are to be distinctly seen in the southern part of the village, and are to be noticed soon after entering the harbor. The place is designated

by a sign-board. It is situated on Perkins street, two lots below the Agoncy cottage. Excavations were made here in 1878 and in 1892, and the plan given shows the place as it was then, with the exception that some of the soil taken off in 1878 has been replaced.

From the dimensions given in the Deed of Surrender the fort must have contained at that time something like fifteen thousand square feet, and as the entire portion now remaining contains only a little over seven thousand square feet, it is evident that what is now to be seen is but little more than the foundations of the magazine, together with the paved court, and a small portion of the quarters for the workmen and soldiers. In fact, nearly one-half this fort has been worn away on the water front by the action of the rain and tides. A large portion upon the sides and rear, including the whole of the outer fortification, has also been destroyed. The cellar wall is about seventy feet from the edge of the present bank of the river. According to the plans it must originally have been over two hundred feet from the water. The site of this fort was probably a favorite place of resort for the Indians long before the advent of Europeans. This is inferred from the existence here of a large shell deposit, from which have been extracted arrow-heads and other pieces of flint, Indian pipes, etc. Two other shell deposits are to be seen on the opposite shore, in Brooksville. One is at Henry's Point and the other at Longfellow Cove. At one of these places a piece of veritable Indian pottery, showing the string markings, was unearthed last summer.

Next in importance to the fort just described, and



~~PLAN 3~~

FORT PENTAGOET CASTINE, ME.

PLAN OF EXCAVATIONS MADE IN 1878 AND 1892

FORT GEORGE.

more interesting to all, except the antiquarian, is one situated nearly north from it, upon the high land in the centre of the peninsula. It is on High street, nearly opposite the Normal School-house. It was built by the British in June, 1779, and was named Fort George, in honor of his Majesty George III. The fort is tetragonal in shape, with a bastion at each of the four angles, which correspond very nearly with the four cardinal points of the compass. The curtains between each bastion face therefore north-east and north-west, south-east and south-west. The north-east and south-west curtains are each two hundred and thirty feet in length. The north-west and south-east curtains are five feet shorter. In the south-east curtain is the gateway, fifteen feet wide, facing the town. The moat, or ditch, is dug down to the ledge, and the dirt helped to form the ramparts. On account of this ledge it was impossible, without the expenditure of much time and labor, to dig the ditch deeper. In the west bastion was the well, in the south, the magazine. From the bottom of the ditch to the top of the ramparts was twenty feet. The ramparts were six feet wide on the top, level, and guarded by fraising and palisades. The latter were made with large cedar stakes only a few inches apart, one end inserted in the rampart a few feet from the top, the other end, sharply pointed, extended horizontally half-way across the ditch, rendering an assault difficult and dangerous. The bastion containing the magazine was fully occupied by it. The entrances to it were made of arched passages of brick and mortar, over which were layers of logs, the whole covered with earth. A row of barracks was built parallel to the north-

west curtain. After the British left, in 1815, the American government took possession of it and garrisoned it. The fort was repaired and strengthened, and new barracks were erected, the traces of which are still visible. This is the fort in which Wadsworth and Burton were confined, and from which they made their escape. It was in this fort that the gibbet was erected upon which Ball and, subsequently, Elliot were executed. The fort is now, minus the buildings and munitions of war, substantially the same as when the British left it, having suffered comparatively little injury either from climatic causes or from acts of vandalism. A fine view in all directions can be obtained from its ramparts, and it serves accordingly the place of an observatory to the citizens. It is the property of a public-spirited citizen, Mr. George H. Witherle, who bought the several lots in which it was contained solely for the purpose of preserving it uninjured, who has ever since made it free to the public, and who intends eventually to have it come into the possession of the town.

Soon after the erection of Fort George, the British constructed several batteries upon this peninsula or in its vicinity. Some of these cannot be readily found today, even by those who once knew where to look for them, and a few can only be found by the aid of a guide. Those which can readily be distinguished are here mentioned, so that they can be found by the reader without much trouble.

Commencing at the foot of the hill, on the road leading from the village, and not far from the bridge which crosses the old canal, is North Point battery, constructed

To the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Melville
&c. &c. &c.
First Lord Commissioner of His Majesty's Treasury
Explanation
A Fa Grog. the most active one we have who the enemy stationed in the Bay
B Rebel Redoubt in the Neighbourhood of Majahigan River
C Rebel Encampment
D Brush work when 3 pieces of Cannon the most formidable on the opposite point of the shore taken by the Rebels in the early part of the war
E The Kings Ships Mary Ann & Charlotte lying at Anchor to oppose the Rebel Ships as they attempted to come down
F Rebel Battery on Nation Island opposed to the Kings Ships at the 2d Station
G Rebel Fleet
H Key Point Battery & Bomb House 12th Nov opposite the Rebel Fleet
I Seamans Battery on a Point
K Second Station of the Kings Ships
L Third Station of the Kings Ships
M Rebel Battery of 18 pounders mounted four guns on the Kings Ships at their Third Station
N Rebel Battery and Barracks
O Rebel Battery and Flagstaff
P Rebel Battery on a heavy Gun Carriage
Q Kennys Point where the Rebels dragged one three by the Seamen
R Field Piece brought against the Seamen making of the Channel
S Encampment of the People before the Rebels approached
T Home the Rebel Landed
U Joseph Nelsons House
W John Nelsons House
Y A Barrack House
Z Mrs Nichols House
a Seamens Barracks
b Forts built in 1814
c Blockhouse built in 1814
d Canal cut by British in 1814
Scale of Six Miles.
Chart of the Mouth and Entrance of the River Potomac
Nautilus Island
Entrance of Maja higan River
Hillcrest Point

in 1779, which is still in a fair condition, though the field in which it is situated has been cultivated and a portion of it destroyed.

Near the brow of the hill, on the right as you ascend, in the pasture near the road, is Battery Gosselin, named in honor of the English general commanding the garrison in 1815, and was therefore erected by his troops.

Not far from the south-west corner of the cemetery, and in the direction of the wind-mill, will be seen what is left of a large redoubt which has sometimes been called Battery Penobscot, but which the English named Seamen's battery, it having been built by British marines in 1779.

Half a mile farther beyond the cemetery, and not far from the eastern extremity of the peninsula, called Hatch's Point, a square redoubt was erected in 1779, called East Point battery. It is not easily found except by one familiar with its location.

On the mainland, opposite the last-mentioned battery, was one erected the same year by the Americans, and named Westcott's. It can no longer be found.

On going towards Dyce's Head the first site of a battery is about where Colonel Bolan's carriage-house now stands. It is the site of the most noted of all — the "Half-Moon," or Battery Furieuse. It was the battery captured by the Americans when they made their attack.

At the lower end of Perkins street, between the cottages of Mr. Edwin Morey and Mr. Thomas D. Blake, is the largest redoubt of all, excepting Fort George. It belongs to the United States, and was erected about 1811, in anticipation of a war with England, and was named

Fort Madison. This is its legitimate name, though it was called by the British, who occupied it in 1814–15, Fort Castine, — from the name of the town, and not in honor of the Baron. This fort was rebuilt during the late Civil War, and garrisoned by a company of United States troops. It has sometimes been called Fort Porter, and often the United States fort, but its true name, as already stated, is Fort Madison. It is a square fort, somewhat similar to Fort George, though considerably smaller. It contains a magazine and a well, and in the last war mounted five guns, two 24-pounders *en barbette* and three 32-pounders in the embrasures.

In Witherle Park are to be found the remains of two small Revolutionary batteries and the site of an old block-house. One of these batteries was named West Point, the other has never been named, so far as is known. Only the ledge on which the block-house stood can now be seen. This building was probably constructed more for an observatory than for the protection it would afford, though it was built in true block-house style. It was twenty feet square on the ground floor, the second story projected over the first. It had no cupola, as shown in the illustration, but above it the sides of the building were continued four feet higher. Neither the site of this building nor either of the batteries can be found without the aid of a guide.

Near Wadsworth Cove is a large redoubt named Battery Griffith, in honor of Rear-Admiral Griffith, who commanded the naval force in 1814–15. The dimensions of this battery are forty-seven feet front by ninety feet on the sides. It is in shape an irregular quadrilateral. It

CASTINE HOUSE.

enclosed barracks the foundations of which measure sixteen by thirty feet. This battery commands the entire cove. It is in a good state of preservation and is the property of the town. The Wadsworth Cove road touches the southern corner.

The only remaining battery on the peninsula is in the pasture near to, but north of, Fort George. It is a semi-circular battery, one hundred and fifty feet in extent, and enclosing a redoubt which measures forty-six feet. It was named Battery Sherbrooke, in honor of the general who had the supreme command of all the land forces of the English at this place in 1814–15. In the field south-west of Fort George are to be seen what is left of the American rifle-pits and other intrenchments.

On Nautilus Island are the remains of a battery erected by the British in 1779. It was the first one captured by the Americans. The island is the property of Mr. Henry C. Williams, of Brooklyn, and the grounds are not open to the public.

OLD HOUSES.

The greater number of the houses built here about the time of the incorporation of the town have, like their occupants, passed away. Of those which yet remain, the oldest is believed to be that now occupied as a hotel and called the Castine House. Its exact age is not known, but it was built considerably over a hundred years ago. The Pentagöet and Acadian hotels occupy the sites of two of the early-built houses, and a part of the latter constituted what was known as the Cobb house. The Hooke, the Gay, and the Dyer houses, on Water street,

are all very old buildings, and betoken by their size and shape, and the terraced grounds in front of them, the prosperity of their former owners.

The residence of Mrs. Samuel K. Whiting, near the Common, was one of those occupied by the English in 1814–15. There was formerly in one of the windows of the house a pane of glass which had scratched upon it with a diamond, by Lieutenant Elliott, a British officer, a picture of the British flag, with the Stars and Stripes underneath, upside down, and the words "Yankee Doodle upset." The author's sitting-room was once the office of a British paymaster, and there are quite a number of other houses still standing which were occupied by the British in 1814 or 1815, and which were built some years prior to that event.

The Johnston house, on Main street, was built early in the century, and is noted for its fine hall, which has been often sketched by artists.

The Perkins house, on Court street, is perhaps nearly as old as the Castine House. At all events, it was built before the street in front of it, which is the reason why the street curves at that point.

The Tilden house, corner of Main and Court streets, was the abode of the first settled minister, Rev. William Mason, and was probably built soon after his settlement, in 1798.

The house on Main street, north of the residence of Mr. William H. Witherle, and now occupied by Mr. N. P. Noyes, there is every reason to believe was built as early as 1791.

The Avery house, at North Castine, known in the

last century as the Avery Inn, is perhaps as old as any standing in the village. It is noted for having been in olden times the scene of frequent festivities by former collectors of customs, gentlemen of the bar, and other magnates. It was occupied by the British in 1815, and the field near it was the old mustering-ground of the militia in the District of Maine.

The meeting-house of the First Parish, commonly called the Unitarian Church, is the oldest church-building in this vicinity. It is probably older than any in the county, and among the oldest in the State. It was built in 1790. The interior, however, has been remodelled and the old galleries removed. It still retains the old pews and pulpit, and such is the attachment to it of the society that worship there that not even the possible gain of a larger congregation has yet been sufficient to induce them to make any further alterations.

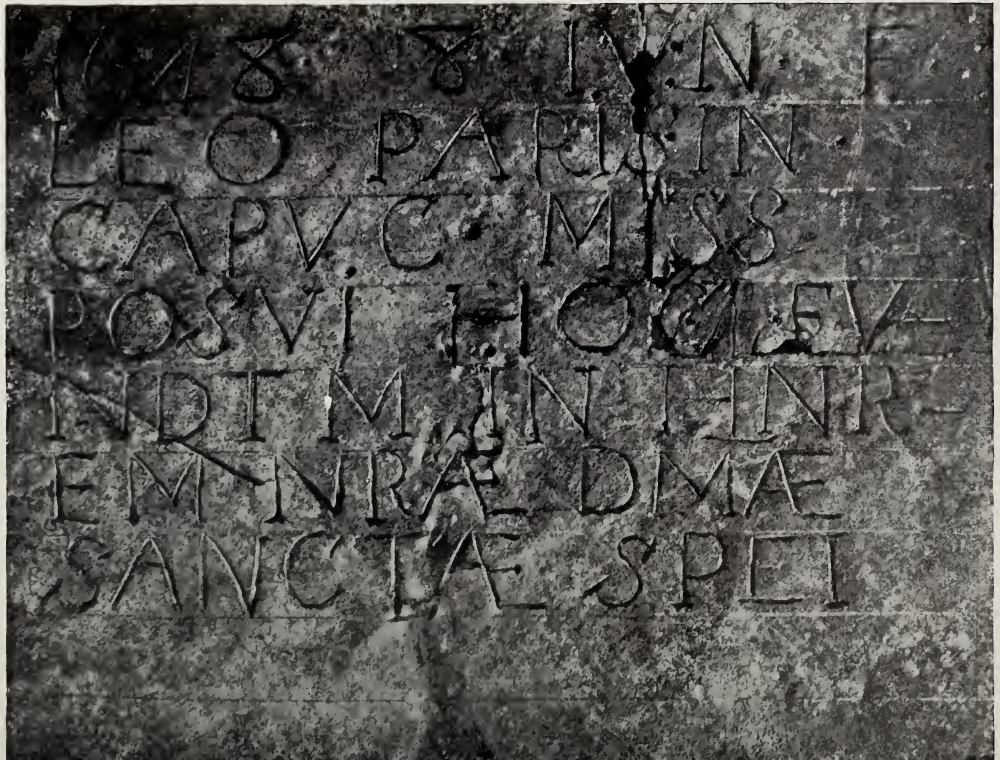
The exact age of the Town Hall is not known, but as it was originally the Court-house, and as the courts were held here as early as June, 1790, it must be over one hundred years old. The jail was just above it, and near it were the stocks, which were built by the old town of Penobscot in 1793 or 1794. The jail was torn down after the removal of the courts to Ellsworth, but the Court-house was bought by the town. It has been somewhat remodelled, but is substantially the same as when built. This building has not only been used as a court-house and town-house, but has served as a school-house and as a church. It was occupied by the Second Parish before their church was built, and for several summers past it has been used by the Episcopalians.

RELICS.

There are many interesting relics of the past retained in the town, but most of them are the property of private citizens, and are exhibited only as a personal favor. It is to be hoped that the time is not far distant when some provision will be made by the town for their collection and preservation in a proper museum. There is one relic which belongs to the town itself and can be readily seen. It is an old fire-engine named "Hancock." When and by whom it was obtained is a matter of some doubt. The date marked on it is 1804. No appropriation was ever made for it by the town, and it was probably bought by private subscription. For many years the town has taken care of it, but there is no record of its ever being given to the town. During the British occupation in 1814–15 it was taken charge of by the troops, kept in Fort George, and a detail of soldiers made daily to act as firemen. It is still in a condition to be used, but has the great disadvantage of having to be kept filled by buckets.

Among the most interesting relics are the celebrated "Castine coins," some of which are still in town, although a complete collection of the different kinds has been given to the Maine Historical Society. These coins, which originally numbered something like two thousand pieces, were found in 1840, by a farmer of Penobscot, on the side of a rocky hill in that town, some twenty rods from the shore of the Bagaduce river. They are called the "Castine coins" because of the strong probability that they were placed where they were found by the Baron Castin

OLD SILVER COINS FOUND NEAR CASTINE.


LEO PAR IN
CAPV C MISS
POSVI HOC EVA
NDT M IN HENRI
EM NRAE DMAE
SANCTAE SPEI

or some of his family at the time he was driven from his house by Governor Andros in 1688, or else left there by the family when they departed for Canada, in 1704. These coins were mostly French money, though there was a large number of Spanish "Cob" dollars, or "pieces of eight." There were some Belgic and Portuguese coins and some twenty-five or thirty Massachusetts pine-tree shillings and sixpences, all dated 1652. There were a very few English shillings. In 1863, on the beach just below Fort Pentagöet, a gold "demi-Louis" was found. It was dated 1642, and was in good preservation and but little worn.

In the year 1863 a piece of sheet copper ten inches long by eight wide was found in the ground near Fort Madison. The letters upon the plate are evidently abbreviations of the following inscription:

"1648, 8 Junii, Frater Leo Parisiensis, in Capucinorum Missione, posui hoc fundamentum in honorem nostrae Dominae Sanctae Spei."

Of which this is the translation:

"1648, June 8, I, Friar Leo, of Paris, Capuchin Missionary, laid this foundation in honor of our Lady of Holy Hope."

This plate was evidently placed in the foundation of some Catholic chapel, and there is but little doubt that it was the one described as being "over the gateway" of Fort Pentagöet. There is a possibility, however, as all the other Catholic missionaries here were Jesuits, that the Capuchin mission may have had an entirely separate chapel of its own. If the latter supposition be true, it would not, in that case, be unreasonable to

suppose that the plate was found near where it was originally placed. This plate is now in the possession of Mr. George H. Witherle.

The author has in his possession many old hinges, bolts, tomahawks or hatchets, stone axes, chisels or gouges, and other curiosities, which were found about here, and mostly at Fort Pentagöet. There are also in possession of many citizens cannon-balls, buttons, and other reminders of the Revolutionary War or of the second British occupation of the town. Furniture of that period is scarce, but some genuine articles are still to be found in town. There are four old cannon preserved in town. One of them belonged to the old ship "Canova," and is kept fastened to the building on Acadia wharf. The other three are the property of the United States, and are under charge of keepers appointed by the government. One of them is just below Fort George, one near Otter Rock cottage, and the other below the Stone cottage. They are 24-pounders, and are marked on the breech with their numbers simply. They are undoubtedly American guns, and date back to the War of 1812, and may possibly be relics of the Revolutionary War.

CHAPTER II.

SUMMER COTTAGES.

THE first distinctively summer residence was erected here about 1876 by the late Hon. Henry C. Goodenow, of Bangor. It is on Perkins street, opposite the upper end of Nautilus Island. It has a good beach and a small wharf for boats and yachts. It is now owned by Mrs. C. G. Wilson, of Brooklyn. On the grounds adjoining the house a small astronomical observatory has been recently erected.

The Stone cottage was erected in 1884, by Mr. Frank P. Wood, of Bangor. It is situated at the extreme lower end of Perkins street. It received its designation from the fact that it was built upon the lower story of the only stone building in the town. This portion is nearly one hundred years old.

The small but picturesque cottage at Dyce's Head, called Winonah, on the cliff overlooking Penobscot Bay, and facing Belfast, twelve miles distant, was built by Mr. Bodwell in 1882, and purchased and remodelled by Mr. Bernhard Pol, of Bangor, in 1885, who makes it his summer home. It is a veritable bijou.

The handsome residence called Otter Rock, situated on Perkins street, opposite the rock of the same name at the entrance of the harbor, is owned and occupied by Mr. Henry McLaughlin, of Bangor. It was built in

1885. It is tastefully laid out, and the flower-beds and shrubbery excite the admiration of all who behold them.

In 1887 Mr. Frank P. Wood built, and for several years occupied, the Rockwood, a house built of logs, and hence known in common parlance as the Log Cabin. Though a handsome residence, its popular name indicates its style of construction. It is at the lower end of High street, not far from the light-house.

On the south-eastern side of Madison Park is the handsome residence of Mr. Edwin Morey, of Boston. It is one of the largest and probably the most expensive house in the village. It has a fine lawn, and a wharf where his steam-yacht "Princess" can receive or land his guests.

On the south-western side of Madison Park, Mr. Thomas D. Blake, of Brookline, Mass., built his cottage, the Belmont, in 1890. It is a handsome building, and the grounds are well laid out, and are being constantly improved. He owns on both sides of the street, and has a fine tennis-court opposite his house.

The Cliff cottage, just beyond the light-house, was built by Mr. Wood in 1888. It has a fine water view, but the grounds have been left pretty much in their natural state.

The Carofan, a small but artistic cottage, on Perkins street, near the Stone cottage, was built in 1893 by the Misses Schenck and Way, who occupy it summers. The name of the house is a compound of their own names.

The Agoncy cottage, on Perkins street, just east of the old French fort, is the property of Colonel A. K.

MRS. C. G. WILSON'S COTTAGE.

Bolan, of New York. It is a handsome and commodious house, and has a superb water front, with a full view of the harbor. The grounds towards the street are tastefully laid out, and there is a fine beach in front. The stables are at the southern end of Court street, but within a reasonable distance from the house. This cottage was built in 1893. Colonel Bolan has become a permanent citizen of the town.

In 1881 Mr. Charles F. Bates, of Wollaston Heights, Mass., purchased the Moore homestead. He has a small but neat cottage and extensive grounds in the rear, running down to the water at Wadsworth Cove. It is the first cottage on High street, just south-west of Fort George.

Next to the last mentioned is the cottage of Rev. L. O. Brastow, D.D., Professor in the Yale Theological School. Mr. Brastow purchased the Ober cottage, in 1891, of the N. B. Mansfield estate, and has remodelled it. These two cottages being on high land, have very extensive views.

In 1893 the well-known author, Mr. Noah Brooks, formerly of Newark, N.J., but a native of Castine, bought the house then occupied by Dr. E. E. Philbrook. It is on Main street. The house can only by courtesy be called a summer residence, since Mr. Brooks has made this town his place of permanent abode, and resides here the greater portion of the year.

Mr. Frank P. Wood built The Bowlder, the fine cottage in which he is at present spending his summers, in 1892. It is situated just above the Rockwood, at the lower end of High street. Its construction shows great

ingenuity, as well as taste. It is on the antique style, and a good deal of the woodwork came from well-known old colonial houses torn down to make room for the new State House in Boston. Mr. Wood owns a considerable tract of land at that end of the village, and has done a good deal to promote its value.

In 1894 Hon. H. M. Burr, of Newton, Mass., erected a handsome and substantial cottage on the south side of High street, opposite the Rockwood. It is built at the extreme edge of the bank, so that the broad veranda nearly overhangs the water at high tide.

During the past year, 1895, three cottages were built at the lower end of High street. The lowest one, near Mr. Wood's residence, was built and occupied the past summer by Rev. Arthur M. Little, rector of an Episcopal church, Evanston, Ill. Just above Mr. Little's is one entitled "Waldmar," erected by Mr. W. H. Wing, of New York. It is in the Normandy-French style. Still farther to the east, and near the entrance to Witherle Park, is the cottage of Mr. Arthur Fuller, of Boston. It is a large, handsome, and well-constructed house, and has a view superior to any of the others. Owing to the recent date of erection of these cottages, none of them have the improved grounds that will doubtless be seen at no distant future.

In 1891 Dr. J. W. Grindle, of New York, purchased the old Stover Hatch house and remodelled it. Subsequently he bought the Noyes ship-yard lot adjoining, and at a considerable expense has graded it up to make a handsome lawn. This cottage is on Perkins street, a short distance below the Acadian Hotel.

OTTER ROCK COTTAGE.

In 1889 Prof. James B. Ames, of Cambridge, Mass., dean of the Harvard Law School, bought what was known as the Jonathan Perkins farm. It is a beautiful locality on Perkins Point, in North Castine, at the end of Mill lane. He has one of the best barns in the county, and the whole farm is rapidly being brought under a high state of cultivation.

In 1890 Prof. W. A. Keener, dean of Columbia Law School, New York, bought the Jesse Gardner farm, just out of the village, and has greatly improved it. The place is known as Hill Crest.

There is now, 1895, in process of construction, on the Morse's Cove road, about two and one-half miles from the village, in what was formerly known as Hatch's woods, the largest and probably one of the finest houses in this vicinity. It is owned by Mr. W. D. Porter, of Chicago. It has an extensive view up and down the Penobscot river. The grounds are very spacious, and are to be elaborately laid out. It is to be called "Moss Acre."

There is now in process of erection and nearly completed, upon Holbrook Island, a fine cottage, intended for the occupancy of its builder, Mr. E. K. Harris, of Boston.

Several summer cottages have been erected in the town of Brooksville, two of which are mentioned in this connection on account of their proximity to Castine, from which place their mail and all their supplies are received. The one on Nautilus Island belongs to Mr. Henry Williams, of Brooklyn. It attracts the attention of all approaching Castine by steamer, on account of its size and commanding situation on the island.

The other, on Cape Rosier, opposite Ram Island, belongs to Mr. E. H. Hutchins, of Boston. It seems, at first sight, inaccessible, on account of its situation, at the very top of an extremely steep hill. The view of Penobscot Bay to be obtained from its windows, and especially from its spacious veranda, amply repays the labor of ascent, and vindicates the judgment of the owner.

CHURCHES AND ASSOCIATIONS.

The religiously inclined will find on week-days as well as Sundays opportunities to gratify their aspirations. They may not, indeed, find here the particular services to which they are accustomed, but they will be gladly received into either of the three churches, Trinitarian, Methodist, or Unitarian, to which their feelings most incline them, and will be welcomed at the meetings of the Christian Endeavor Association, the Epworth League, or the Woman's Alliance. Apart from their denominational distinctions, these churches possess each its own peculiar attraction. The first named is the more modern, and is considered the handsomest. Its spire is especially graceful. The Methodist Church has just been enlarged and otherwise improved, and a Methodist Chapel has recently been erected near the Grange Hall, at North Castine. The very simplicity and plainness of the Unitarian Meeting-house, together with its age, recommend it to many.

If a visitor here be a Mason or an Odd Fellow, he will find his place awaiting him in Lodges of these orders. Hancock Lodge, No. 4, is, as its number shows, one of the oldest Lodges in Maine. It was chartered in 1794 by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, and still uses its old

Masonic furniture, and has many interesting mementos of the olden time in its archives. This Lodge observed its centennial in public, with interesting and appropriate addresses. Massasoit Lodge, No. 84, of Odd Fellows, is in its youth. It is in a highly prosperous condition, owns its own hall, and is cordial in its welcome to visiting brothers. Its meetings are held weekly throughout the year, on Mondays. Charles L. Stevens Post, No. 72, G.A.R., holds its meetings on the first and third Tuesday of every month. Castine Grange, P. of H., holds weekly meetings every Wednesday evening in its hall at North Castine.

A Village Improvement Society, composed largely, though by no means exclusively, of summer residents, has done a great deal to benefit the town in ways outside of the ordinary routine of town affairs. It has furnished the lamps and posts for lighting the streets, placed benches at various points on Perkins and High streets, has given the town the gateway to the cemetery, and in numberless other ways has worked for the benefit of the community. Its meetings are not held with any special regularity, but whenever called by the president, or at request of members. At the present time Mr. Frank P. Wood is president; Col. A. K. Bolan, vice-president; Mr. Albert F. Richardson, secretary; and Mr. Charles H. Hooper, treasurer.

To a certain number, one of the attractions at Castine is its Town Library, which, though small, numbering only about three thousand volumes, has some valuable books. While it is particularly well furnished in the department of history, it has a good supply of lighter matter. The citizens are anxiously awaiting the time

when some wealthy friend of the town will give a suitable building to contain it. In the meantime they are doing the best they can with an annual appropriation of about one hundred and seventy dollars. Any one is allowed to use this library as a reading-room, and any temporary resident can take books from it upon giving reasonable security for their return.

WALKS AND DRIVES.

Only for those unacquainted with the town is any account needed of its finest walks and drives. To obtain good views of the water one should take the entire length of Water and Perkins streets, resting a while at Madison Park, the site of Fort Madison, which has recently been given up to the town by the United States for the purpose of a public park, and which it is intended to improve year by year. A visit from the park can easily be made to the light-house at Dyce's Head. This is a stone tower sheathed with wood and painted white. The light, a fixed white, is one hundred and thirty feet above the level of the sea, and is visible at a distance of seventeen nautical miles. The gentlemanly keeper of the light, Mr. Charles Gott, will admit visitors to the tower at all reasonable hours except on Sunday.

The return from this stroll should be by High street to the windmill and cemetery. To most people there is nothing especially attractive about the latter place, except the fine view it affords of the harbor. There are several old graves without headstones, and a tablet has been set up over the grave of the first known occupant of the ground, who was a British soldier. There are

WINONAH COTTAGE.

also a few curious epitaphs to be found by those interested in such matters. The windmill is in a very sightly place. This mill is rather superior to the one which stood near there in the latter part of the last century. At least, it has not yet required the frequent repairs which the old song attributes to the former windmill. The rhyme runs thus:

> "On Hatch's Hill
> There stands a mill,
> Old Higgins he doth tend it.
> Every time he grinds a grist
> He has to stop and mend it."

The return to the village should be by way of Court street. At the Common, on this street, is a memorial statue which, though of small size, is well designed and artistically executed, and is far better deserving the time required to inspect it than many more pretentious and far more costly ones. The stroll just described is about two miles in extent.

Another pleasant walk is from High street, past Fort George to Battery Griffith and Wadsworth Cove. The fort mentioned is so near that it can be visited at any time, but the preferable time is at sunset. The view from the ramparts of the sun setting over the water cannot be surpassed, if it can be equalled, elsewhere.

One desiring a quiet stroll through fields and woods should go into Witherle Park, through the gate on High street, near the Fuller cottage. This park is the private property of a public-spirited citizen who allows free access to it at all times upon the sole condition that the gate be

kept closed and that no malicious or thoughtless mischief be done to the observatory or trees This observatory stands upon the highest point of land on the peninsula. The base of it is two hundred and seventeen feet above the ocean, and the top is eighty feet higher. From it a view can be obtained at all points of the compass. One of the roads in this park leads to a square opening at the foot of a steep hill, from which a footpath has been made to Trask's rock, where the American landing was made in 1779.

With the exception of the footpath to Trask's rock, the foregoing route will serve equally as well for those who prefer a carriage drive as for pedestrians.

To those desiring longer drives than the village affords, what is called the "Ten-mile drive" — in reality twelve miles — is the best for a short excursion. Leaving the end of High street and going down a long hill, or taking the new road which leads by Fort George, and crossing the beach, and then ascending the hill on the opposite side of the canal, the tourist will come to the "crotch of the roads," where, one hundred years ago, stood the little "red" school-house of that period. Taking the right-hand or stage road, he will pass along in full view of the Bagaduce river for a distance of two miles, when he will come to the road which leads to the Castine and Brooksville ferry, and a few rods farther on to the North Castine post-office. Continuing for about a mile farther, catching, as he proceeds, occasional views of the same water where it is compressed by the hills into the "Narrows," he will come to the Penobscot and Bluehill road. Keeping directly on, the next mile of his course will take

MR. ARTHUR FULLER'S COTTAGE

him away from all view of the water; but the road, passing, as it does, through a more woody country, offers a temporary relief to the eye which is not unwelcome. After passing through the grove he will arrive at a hill upon the descent of which he will obtain a view of the Penobscot river, and will perceive upon the opposite side the hotel and light-house at Fort Point. Turning to the left, at the foot of the hill, he will soon come to the bridge at Morse's Cove, whence he will follow on down along the Penobscot river until he reaches the stage road upon which he started. From the commencement of the woods until he reaches the bridge at the cove the tourist will be in the town of Penobscot. In passing along the road homeward he will be in constant view of the Penobscot river, and, in addition to the numerous vessels at times seen sailing up or down, he will be able to discern in succession, upon the opposite shore, the towns of Prospect, Stockton, Searsport, and Belfast, the beautiful island known as Brigadier's, and the northern extremity of Islesboro' or Long Island, known as Turtle Head.

For an all-day drive our tourist has a choice of several routes. One of the most popular drives is that to the fish hatcheries at Alamoosook pond in the town of Orland. The first six miles is over a portion of road already described. The next seven is along the old stage road to Orland, over what has been called for nearly one hundred years the Doshen shore. It follows the bank of the Penobscot until it reaches Hardscrabble mountain, and from there on along the East river. After reaching Orland village, the way is still along the quiet stream just named, past a deserted mill and time-worn bridges to lake

Alamoosook, dotted with small woody islets, and now and then huge bowlders which look as if hurled from the rocky mountain which rises up steeply from the inviting beaches at its base. Here the United States Fish Hatchery is located. It is a wonderful affair, and is said to be the largest in the world. On the grounds are several buildings, a pretty little cottage for the superintendent, and a chemical laboratory where experiments for the most healthy fish-foods are carried on. All parts of the growth of fish can be seen here from the tiny eggs to the full-grown trout and salmon. The small fry are kept in wooden boxes with sluices arranged for a continual flow of fresh water. The vigorous two-year olds are kept in cool little pools shaded with green bushes, where they swim lazily around as if for the amusement of the spectator. The return home can be over the road already traversed or by way of Penobscot ridge and Northern bay. The latter, though several miles farther, is much more interesting. The ride over the ridge affords one of the most extensive views of natural scenery to be found in this vicinity.

Another route is afforded the excursionist by turning off a mile beyond the North Castine post-office and going to Winslow's Cove, in Penobscot. From there he can continue on to Bluehill mountain, which is nine hundred and fifty feet in height and which has been visible nearly all the way from Castine, or he can return through the town of Brooksville and across the ferry to North Castine. The Bluehill ride is chiefly remarkable for the number of steep hills to be surmounted. The climb up the mountain is a hard, sharp pull, but the outlook is

RESIDENCE OF MR. A. J. MORGRAGE.

magnificent, and a most charming view of the Mount Desert hills and the bays and points of that portion of the Maine coast is a sufficient reward.

Two interesting all-day trips can be made to the town of Brooksville. One can take the ferry-scow on Sea street, near the steamboat wharf, and be towed across by steamer to the landing near the wharf at High Head, and from there can go over a pleasant road through the fields, past the cemetery on the hill, to Indian Bar. This has a fine water view on either side, and is an ideal spot for a clam-bake. The road to Goose Falls is over steep and rocky hills, which might be cause for alarm were it not for the proverbial carefulness of Castine drivers. An old-fashioned house, with its profusion of creeping-jenny, hollyhocks, and other garden flowers, is not to be overlooked; nor the picturesque falls, with a salt pond on one side and tide-mill on the other. A side road just beyond the bridge leads to an abandoned copper-mine which flourished a brief time during the mining craze which prevailed in the county a few years ago. The road from this point for a long distance keeps the bay in sight, and commands a splendid view of both water and mountain scenery. At Spirit Cove a short bit of steep and tortuous road is experienced, and then for a time the bay disappears from view. A side road leaving the highway at the right of a small school-house leads to one of the most beautiful views of the bay in the whole drive. The road is in places hardly more than a field-cart track. After leaving the school-house, the main road descends to a fine stretch of beach which it crosses just at high-water mark.

At the end of the beach is a delightful spot where a lunch can be taken and the horses fed. A short distance farther brings one to Blake's Point, and discloses the bay, studded with islands, Eggemoggin Reach stretching off to the eastward, with Pumpkin Island light at its entrance, Little Deer Isle on the right, and the high and wooded coast of Brooksville on the left. At the fork of the roads the one to the left leads back to the one already traversed. The right-hand road, passing near a swamp of rushes, an oak grove, a view of Horse-shoe Creek, glimpses of Lawrence Bay and a vista of Castine, leads to the Buck's Harbor road. To the left, a long up-hill climb brings one to the West Brooksville ridge, where a splendid view is obtained of Lawrence Bay, Castine Harbor, the Penobscot Bay and its western shore. From here the return home is to be made by way of the village and across the ferry to North Castine. The passage across this ferry is rather slower than the one first taken, as the motive power is a man sculling, assisted, when the wind permits, by a sail attached to the side of the boat.

Another Brooksville drive is by way of the ferry just described, down over the ridge to where the road turns to go to Cape Rosier. At this point the road to the left is taken to Orcutt's Harbor, and a little farther on is Buck's Harbor, where a little lone island is to be seen which was formerly supposed to belong to the town of Castine, and is so represented on several maps, but which until quite recently was the property of the State. Next comes Kench's mountain, a steep, rocky hill, bald for the most part, with perpendicular cliffs. Here is an interesting and important granite quarry. Beyond is Walk-

NORTH CASTINE AND BROOKSVILLE FERRY.

er's Pond with its smooth beaches and quiet waters. From here the return should be made up the road which skirts the Bagaduce as far as the bridge, and from there to the North Castine ferry.

The time occupied in taking any one of the drives mentioned will not be misspent, and the reader is assured that any one of these trips will almost certainly lead to others.

YACHTING, FISHING, AND CANOEING.

To those fond of yachting and rowing, the river and harbor have the merit of being exceptionally safe, at proper times, for boats of all descriptions. Sudden squalls, such as are often fatally experienced near high mountains, are extremely rare here, and when they do occur, can always be discovered by a careful boatman before they have time to reach him. Good boats, safe to go in to Isle-au-Haut or Bar Harbor, and with a trusty sailing-master, can readily be obtained. Some of them are of superior speed. The Castine Yacht Club offers prizes annually for the best sailing-boats, and this excites the yachtsmen to a keen competition. This harbor is a frequent port of entry, during the summer, for yachts of all descriptions cruising along the Maine coast. No less than one hundred and ten different yachts visited the place the last year. A club-house for the reception of visitors, as well as for the meetings of its members, is soon to be established here.

Row-boats of good construction and perfectly safe are abundant, and can be obtained for a reasonable price. One wishing to fish for cunners, tomcod, or mackerel can obtain a boat fitted for the purpose with lines and

bait, and with or without an assistant, as preferred. Those desirous of deep-sea fishing will have to make arrangements for a more protracted cruise.

This locality offers fine opportunities for the experienced canoeist. Besides short excursions about the numerous coves of the Bagaduce, several long trips can be taken. Canoes have gone up the Penobscot and East rivers, and with only two "carries" have entered Alamoosook Pond. It is believed to be entirely feasible, though the trips have never been taken, to go to Brewer from Orland, without entering the Penobscot river, or to go to Bluehill, and possibly to Ellsworth, by crossing from pond to pond.

The most delightful trip of all, however, and one which is annually taken, is to follow up the Bagaduce river through the lower narrows, cross Southern bay, and pass up through Johnson's narrows to the dam. Here a short "carry" must be made, unless one is reckless enough to shoot through the sluice. After getting above the dam the course is still up the river until its source is reached in a brook coming from Walker's Pond. This brook meanders through a meadow, and for most of its length is lined with rushes which at times approach so closely that the passage has to be effected by force. On arriving at the mill a second "carry" must be made for about one-fourth of a mile. Then follows a two-mile paddle across the pond to a beach of fine white sand. Then another "carry" of about half a mile, when the canoe is again floated, but this time in the waters of Eggemoggin Reach. If the day is calm, the paddle for four miles past Buck's and Orcutt's harbors, to the

mouth of Horse-shoe Creek, is easily and safely made. The trip up this creek is inexpressibly fine. Any ordinary description would be tame in comparison with the reality. The drive along the shore, though considered the most picturesque of any in this vicinity, is not to be compared to it. On reaching the upper end of the creek the fourth and last "carry" occurs. The canoe has to be taken across the field to the highway, carried another half-mile or more, and again placed in the water at Polly Coots' Cove, an inlet of Lawrence Bay. Three miles more of paddling brings the canoeist home. This trip should only be undertaken by an experienced person, and even then the time of starting should be duly considered with reference to the tides, and should only be taken when the breezes are light. The passage across Eggemoggin Reach would be a dangerous one if made when the sea is not calm.

At times unsuitable for walks or drives, for boating or other forms of out-door amusement, a good bowling-alley and a public billiard and pool room will offer attractions to many. The former is located on one of the wharves, and the other is at the foot of Main street.

CHAPTER III.

HOTELS, STEAMBOAT ROUTES, AND CONNECTIONS WITH THE RAILROADS.

CASTINE in the olden time was noted for its good taverns. It has far better ones to-day under the more dignified name of *hotels.* Two of these are kept open throughout the year. The other is open only in the summer. The latter, the Acadian, is on the slope of the hill directly back from Steamboat Wharf. Its rooms are of good size and well furnished, and nearly all of them have a fine outlook. This hotel accommodates about one hundred guests, and furnishes table board for many more.

The Pentagöet, on the corner of Main and Perkins streets, is a new hotel, having been occupied a little over a year. Its situation is central, the rooms are of good size, and those looking down the street, especially those in the tower, afford delightful views of the water and distant landscape.

The Castine House, on Main street, nearly opposite the Pentagöet, has some twenty rooms. It is probably the oldest building in town. It is not quite so stylish as its rivals, and is more like an old-time inn. It has a cosey, home-like appearance, and is popular with commercial travellers.

There are many good private boarding-houses in town,

ACADIAN HOTEL.

PENTAGÖET HOUSE.

though none of them advertise as such. In fact, Castine is peculiar in that respect. Nearly all of its best citizens now take, or have at some time received, boarders into their families, and do not consider their dignity at all lessened thereby. They do it nearly as much for the sake of the general good to the town as for private gain. A few individuals treat their boarders as would be done in our cities, but the majority receive them into their families, and expect a greater or less compliance with their own regular habits and customs.

Telegraph and telephone offices permit of instant communication with the outside world, and the mail goes and comes daily. It still goes by stage, the nearest railroad connection, by land, being some eighteen miles distant; but the trip, in summer, is made in fair time, and though the line is a discredit to the government, yet the mail is no longer carried as it was in the last century, in a yellow handkerchief or in a cart drawn by a horse and a heifer yoked together. In the summer there is an additional daily mail carried by steamer. The post-office is an international money-order office.

There is daily communication by steamer with Belfast all the year, and in summer the trips are made twice a day. The "Frank Jones," the "Catherine," and the "Juliette" permit, during the summer, of daily communication with Rockland. The former connects with the Maine Central Railroad, and the other two with the Boston and Bangor steamers. They also run to Bluehill and Ellsworth. There is also a daily line each way between Castine, Bangor, and Bar Harbor. In addition, a small steamer makes daily trips to Penobscot, and

carries excursions about the harbor, and another similar one runs between Bucksport and Castine. During the height of the summer travel no less than seven steamers, besides those carrying special excursions, touch daily at the wharf. This number is hardly exceeded by any place on the Maine coast, so that during the months of greatest travel the inconvenience of having no railroad facilities is scarcely felt.

The traveller from Boston or beyond has the choice of several routes. He can take the cars to Rockland and come up on the "Frank Jones" to Belfast, and by steamer the short trip of only twelve miles across the bay; to Bangor and down the river on the "Cimbria" or the "Sedgwick;" or to Bucksport, and thence by private conveyance to Castine, giving an eighteen-mile drive. If he prefers to come all the way by water, he can take the Boston and Bangor line of steamers to either Rockland or Belfast, as he may prefer, and thence by connecting steamboats to this place. Whichever route is taken, by rail, the inexperienced traveller will do well to ascertain the exact time at which connection is made for this town, as a mistake in regard to his train would cause inconvenience, and perhaps compel him to stop overnight at some other point. Railroad time-tables change so much from year to year, that no fuller or more permanent directions can be given.

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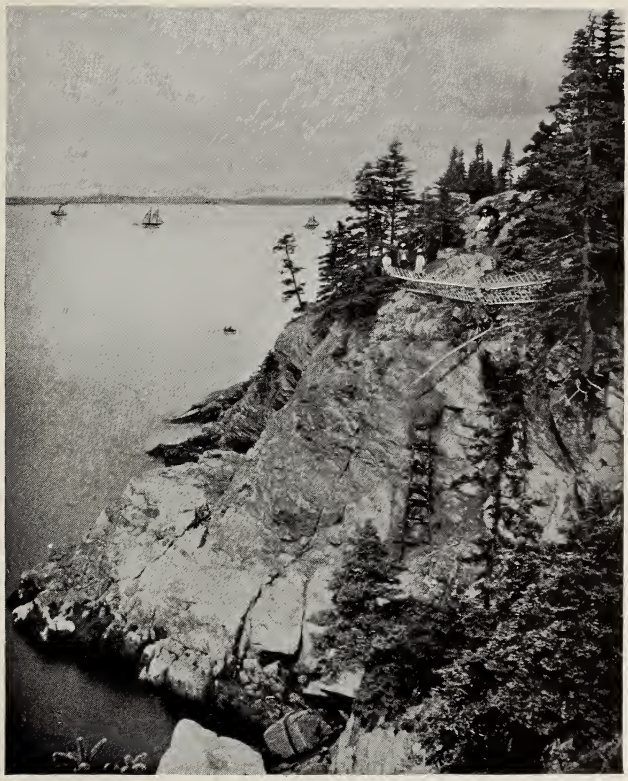

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